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RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

H. F. SOAN, Business Manager.

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VOL. XI. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 4, 1874. NO. 122

BUSINESS

OF

PITTSBURGH,

FOR

1873!

The COMMERCIAL of SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 7th, will contain the Annual Review of the Business of Pittsburgh, in the following Leading Departments:

RECEIPTS OF PIG IRON, IRON ORE AND BLOOMS, with Comparative Tables of the preceding Four Years.

RECEIPTS OF IRON MOUNTAIN AND LAKE SUPERIOR ORES.

WEEKLY PRICES CURRENT of Bituminous Coal, Smelted Pig Iron and Anthracite Pig Iron, for 1872 and 1873.

NUMBER OF BLAST FURNACES in Pittsburgh and Vicinity, with their capacity.

RECEIPTS OF COAL AND COKE, by Monongahela Slackwater, from 1841 to date; Also, Shipments of Coal and Coke by River and Receipts by Rail.

STATISTICS OF THE OIL TRADE for the past Fourteen Years, with Weekly Price Current of Crude and Refined Oil for the last Five Years.

DAILY STAGE OF WATER at Pittsburgh for 1873.

RECEIPTS OF THE LEADING ARTICLES OF PRODUCE, for Five Years Past, including Flour, Wheat, Corn, Oats, Rye, Barley, Apples, Cheese, Bacon, Butter, etc.

GRAIN RECEIPTS at the Pittsburgh Elevator for the past Four Years.

The Statistics of the Iron, Coal, Coke and Oil Trades are complete and reliable, and the Tables of Comparison show a wonderful Growth and development during the past few years.

The Weekly Prices Current for Pig Metal and Crude and Refined Oils, are made up from Actual Sales, and will be found useful for those engaged in the respective branches.

Every Business Man should have these Valuable Tables for reference. An extra edition will be Printed, but those who desire copies of the Paper should leave their Orders at the Counting Room, on or before MONDAY, February 2d.

☞ Orders by Mail will be Attended to.

FIRST EDITION

HARRISBURG.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE

Debate on Judicial Salary Bill.

Appropriation Reported for Pennsylvania Reform School.

Petitions for and Against Local Option.

Illness of Senator Rutan.

Special to Pittsburgh Press.

HARRISBURG, February 3, 1874.

SENATE.

Mr. Wallace reported a General Insurance bill; also an act relative to private corporations. Both are very lengthy bills. Also to provide for the manner of increasing the capital stock of corporations.

Mr. White—An act regulating county treasurers.

Mr. Playford called up the bills changing venue in civil and criminal cases. Passed to third reading. The State Map bill passed to second reading.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.

Mr. Newmyer—A remonstrance of the Temperance Alliance against the repeal of local option.

Mr. Cross, Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, reported favorably an act appropriating one hundred and twenty thousand dollars to the Pennsylvania Reform School, formerly the Western House of Refuge.

Mr. Allison—A petition for the erection of Washington county into a separate judicial district.

Mr. Webb—A petition praying for the publication of legal notices in papers of two political parties.

Petitions were presented for and against local option.

The Judges' Salary bill was called up, Mr. Hadley, of Greene, in the chair.

Speaker McCormick took the floor in support of the bill, and read section 17 of the schedule of the new Constitution.

Mr. Ramey opposed the passage of the bill.

Mr. Newmyer followed, favoring the bill in forcible speech.

Messrs. Brockway and Orvis supported it, the latter gentleman's remarks being quite interesting and well received.

Without coming to a vote, the hour of adjournment arrived.

Senator Rutan was attacked with a slight hemorrhage of the lungs this afternoon.

Senator Graham has presented petitions from every college in the State, praying for exemption from taxation.

The announcement of Dr. Sherlock's connection with the Beaver *Radical* does not imply a change in the management of that paper. It is published by the Beaver Printing Company.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

HARRISBURG, February 2, 1874.

The House held sessions on Saturday and today, but only demonstrated the folly of holding sessions when there was nothing to do. There was, in reality, not a thing it could do, and after struggling to find a quorum, on both days, it was compelled to adjourn. Until the committees get the bills ready which have been referred to them, there is actually nothing to do but to wait and be patient.

Judging by the letters received by the Allegheny representatives, since the session opened, one would readily conclude that there was a large class of people yet ignorant of the fact that a new Constitution has been adopted. One gentleman, a lawyer, sends down a charter for a new passenger railway company, with all the powers of the Allegheny and Manchester Company, oblivious of the fact that the Legislature cannot now pass railroad charters, and that, if it could, it is especially prohibited from conferring powers by one act which are given by another, without setting forth at length the powers so re-enacted. Another gentleman sends down a bank charter, and a third asks for a railroad pass. All these things, be it understood, belong to the past. Charters and railroad passes are alike unattainable.

Your correspondent "X" is like the college presidents whose petition to have college property exempted from taxation he defends, in not understanding the question at issue. The question is not whether colleges, as a matter of property merely, should be exempted from taxation, nor whether they are in some sense "charitable institutions;" but it is, does the Constitution confer upon the Legislature the power to exempt them? The Constitution confers upon the Legislature the power to exempt from taxation "institutions of purely public charity;" and the only question is not are the colleges of the State charitable institutions, but are they "institutions of purely public charity?" Girard College is an institution of that kind, but that is not a case in point. It educates orphans gratuitously, and in the special way dictated by its founder, and is not in any respect like any other college in the State, except in being called a "college." No one can be admitted there, either on payment of fees of tuition or otherwise, who is not an orphan with the qualifications pointed out in Girard's will; and the orphans admitted within its walls are fed, clothed and educated at the expense of Girard's bequest. It is an "institution of purely public charity," and there is not an educational institution in the State like it. The colleges of the State are not institutions of purely public charity, and until "X" can show that they are, his logic is wild and unavailing.

As to the opinions of the man who framed the article on "Taxation and Finance," in the Constitution, they amount to nothing. It matters not what *he* meant by the language employed. The Constitution is to be interpreted as meaning what it says, and not as meaning what its framers say they meant it to say. It says that "all taxes shall be uniform upon the same class of subjects;" and if Mr. Broomall is silly enough to say that the Legislature can make college property one "class of subjects," subject to a merely nominal rate of taxation, and all other like property into another class, subject to a heavier rate, the courts will soon set him aside as too paltry a quibbler to be worthy of notice. Real estate, belonging to a college belongs to the same class of subjects as real estate owned by a private individual, and the taxes on that class must be uniform. To hold otherwise is to hold that real estate held by railroads, by banks and by other corporations, could be put into a class by itself, as well as that held by colleges, and that the real estate of the Commonwealth may be cut up into as many classes of subjects as there are classes of owners.

On one other subject let me put "X" right. The State does not propose to tax colleges or any other real estate for its own use. It expects to be able to raise revenue enough for its own purposes without levying a State tax on the real estate of its citizens. There is consequently no proposition pending to tax colleges for the benefit of the State. But the State is compelled to confer the taxing power on cities and boroughs, counties and townships; and in conferring that power the Constitution says that "all taxes shall be uniform upon the same class of subjects within the territorial limits of the authority levying the tax. Consequently, the city of Pittsburgh must levy a *uniform* tax upon real estate, upon personal estate, and upon every other class of subjects of taxation, and not charge different rates upon the same class of subjects, and the same is true of the county, and of every ward, borough and township in it. The only subjects of exemption are "public property used for public purposes;" churches, cemeteries, not used for private or corporate profit, and institutions of purely public charity. "All laws," it says, "exempting property from taxation *other* than the property above enumerated, shall be void." It follows that unless colleges come within one of the exceptions, any law exempting them would be void. The difficulty cannot be bridged over by classifying college property in a class by itself, unless it can be shown that real or personal estate owned by a college differs essentially from the real and personal estate held by an individual. It is a thousand pities that it is so; but the fact that it is so is indisputable.

SPECIAL.

XLIII. CONGRESS

FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 3, 1874.

SENATE.

Mr. FLANAGAN presented a petition of colored citizens of Atlanta, denying the statement of A. H. Stephens's recent speech that the colored people of Georgia did not desire the passage of the Civil Rights bill, and the resolution of the Georgia Legislature to the same effect. The petition declares that the statement and resolution were without foundation in fact. Referred.

Mr. LOGAN presented a resolution of the Grand Army of the Republic, asking the equalization of bounties. Referred.

Mr. WEST asked that the bill to facilitate the execution and punishment of certain works at the mouth of the Mississippi river be considered.

Mr. THURMAN asked that it be postponed until to-morrow. Mr. West waived his motion until that time.

Mr. LOGAN, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported unfavorably on the bill providing for arming and equipping the whole body of militia of the United States. The committee was discharged from its further consideration. He reported favorably on the bill to increase the number of paymasters in the army. Pisced on the calendar.

Mr. SHERMAN, from the Finance Committee, reported back the bill introduced yesterday, in relation to certain guaranty deposits of mail contractors in the Postoffice Department. Passed. Also, a bill for the redemption and reissue of United States legal tenders and national bank notes, and for free banking. Referred.

The bill authorizing the Committee on Printing to contract for reporting the debates of the Senate was taken up and passed.

Mr. SHERMAN, from the Finance Committee, reported a bill amendatory of the act of 1870, in relation to the increase in the circulation of national bank notes, and stated that the object of this bill was to have a more equal distribution of currency, by the withdrawal of $25,000,000 from States in excess, and the distribution of it in the West and South among States deficient in. He said that the bill met the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, the Comptroller of the Currency and every member of the Finance Committee, and he would call it up at an early day. Placed on the calendar.

Mr. BOGY introduced a bill to extend the provisions and limitations of the act limiting the liabilities of ship owners, approved March 3d, 1851, to all vessels required to be inspected by act of Congress and to all claims for loss of life or personal injury, both as against owners or charterers and the captain, mate, engineer and pilot thereof.

Mr. SARGENT introduced a bill, which was referred to the Committee on Education and Labor, to establish a Bureau of Health. It proposes to establish at Washington, under the direction of the Interior Department, a Bureau of Health, the general design and duties of which shall be to acquire and diffuse among the people of the United States useful information on subjects connected with the preservation of the public health, and to assist, whenever called upon, the several States and Territories in the establishment of efficient sanitary and quarantine systems and regulations. The Bureau is to be in charge of a Commissioner to be appointed at a salary of $4,000 per annum, and who is to be assisted by three clerks.

The Senate then proceeded to consider the Bankrupt bill, and Mr. Edmunds explained the amendment thereto already published. The amendments were considered seriatim, and the first six sections of the amended bill were agreed to as reported by the Judiciary Committee, without change, the two most important of which provide that no discharge shall be granted to a debtor whose assets shall not be equal to thirty-three per cent. of the claims proved against his estate, without the assent of his creditors in number and value as prescribed by existing laws; and the other provides that in cases of involuntary or compulsory bankruptcy, the period of four months, mentioned in Sec. 35 in section of the original law, be changed to two months, but such provision not to go into effect until two months after the passage of this act. The period of six months mentioned in the same section of the original act is changed to three, but not to take effect until three months after the passage of this act. Pending discussion Senate went into Executive session, and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE.

Mr. HOWELL, from the Postoffice Committee, reported a bill providing that the law which limits contracts in the Postoffice Department to one year, shall not apply to mail locks and keys, mail bags, stamps, stamped envelopes, postal cards or new paper wrappers. Passed.

The House then took up the bill reported from the Banking Committee, authorizing the National banks of Hagerstown to change its location to Washington and become the Citizens National bank of Washington. Passed, after a short discussion—yeas 147, nays 88.

The Committee on Ways and Means to-day agreed to report in favor of admitting sugar beet seed free of duty for a limited time.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Kellogg in the chair, on the Army Appropriation bill. After a long debate, which took a very wide range, Mr. Garfield said that an amendment would be offered, restricting the army to 25,000 men, and he indicated as places from which troops could be removed, the harbor of New York, where there are now 1,224 men, and the Canada border, where there are 1,000 men and not a British soldier on the line from the mouth of the St. Lawrence to Pembina.

Mr. WHEELER moved to add to the bill a provision that no money appropriated by it should be paid for recruiting the army beyond 25,000 enlisted men. Agreed to.

Mr. THOMAS, from the Election Committee, reported a resolution that Hodges, of Arkansas, has a *prima facie* right to a seat.

Without action on it, the House adjourned.

CASUALTIES.

Killed on the Track.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

LOGANSPORT, IND., February 3, 1874.

Samuel McGuire, while walking on the Toledo, Wabash and Western railroad track here this afternoon, was run over and instantly killed. He had stepped off the track out of the way of a freight train, and after it passed he stepped on to the main track, without noticing the switch engine closely following, and was struck down.

Wilkesbarre Coal Mine Fire.

WILKESBARRE, PA., February 3.—The fire in the Empire coal mine broke out yesterday in the main way where the men were working, and where it was thought to have been subdued, and drove all the men out. Eighteen of them were brought to the surface insensible from the effects of gas and sulphur, but recovered after being attended by physicians. The fire is worse than at any time during the six weeks which it has been burning.

Another Warning Against Standing on Railroad Traces.

CLEVELAND, February 3.—The Galion accommodation train, in backing out of the Union Depot this afternoon, ran over Charles Hitchcock, the assistant depot master, and his father, who were standing on the track talking together. The latter was almost instantly killed, and the former had one hand cut off and received severe injuries to his spine. His recovery is doubtful. The noise and smoke of a passing freight train prevented their seeing or hearing the accommodation.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

England.

PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS—CONSERVATIVES IN THE LEAD.

LONDON, February 3.—The election in Greenwich is in progress. The return of Gladstone is thought sure. A dispatch from the borough at 5:20 P. M., says there has been a number of fights and much window smashing at Liberal and Conservative meetings. In metropolitan districts, last night, addresses were made by the respective candidates. There was much disorder at each gathering. Samuel Morley and Kirkman Daniel Hodgson have been returned for Bristol, both Liberals and members of the late Parliament. Of the members of the new Parliament thus far chosen, the Conservatives have a majority of sixteen.

LONDON, February 3.—Dispatches from a number of places report much excitement and some rioting at the elections to-day, especially in Bury, Lancashire, and Tralee, Ireland. Robert Lowe, without opposition, has been elected to represent London University.

LONDON, February 3.—The total number of members of Parliament elected or returned without opposition to-day, was 41, of whom 22 are Conservatives and 14 Liberals. The Conservatives gained seats in Knaresboro, Maldot, Peterfield, Scarboro and Winchester. The Liberals gained two seats in Shrewsbury, and John Corbett, a Liberal, has defeated Sir John Pakington in Droitwich. At the last election, Sir John had a majority of 187 over Corbett. The Home Rule candidate has been elected in Kinsale. Mr. Childers has been re-elected in Pontefract. The city of Lincoln, represented in the last Parliament by two Liberals, returns Clay-Hanlin, Conservative, and Charles Seely, one of the former members. The contest in this place was close and exciting and attended by great disorder. A large mob at one time held possession of the streets. Attacks were made on polling places, windows were smashed and an attempt made to set fire to a hotel. The military were finally called in and charged upon and dispersed the rioters. Further disturbances were feared, but at last accounts had not been renewed. The declaration of the result of the election having a tranquilizing effect on all parties. Herald Special.]

LONDON, February 3.—The elections to-day resulted in an average loss of fifteen seats to the Liberals, the Conservatives thus gaining thirty votes in the House of Commons.

RE-ELECTION OF GLADSTONE.

LONDON, February 4.—Gladstone has been re-elected in Greenwich. Mr. Board, Conservative, is elected in place of Sir David Solomons, the late Liberal member. The vote for the two successful candidates is announced as follows: Gladstone 5,968; Board 6,193. Gladstone's vote in 1868 was 6,386.

RUSSIA REFUSES OUR INVITATION.

LONDON, February 3.—A special says Russia refuses to send goods to the exhibition in Philadelphia, in 1876, on the ground that it is a private affair.

Spain.

SITUATION AT BILBAO.

MADRID, February 3.—The Carlists threaten to open the bombardment of Bilbao to-day. The city has two months' provisions. General Morlionese is receiving reinforcements, and will advance to its relief.

Germany.

THAT POOR ARCHBISHOP.

BERLIN, February 3.—A dispatch from Posen says that Archbishop Ledochowski was arrested to-day by order of the German government and sent to Frankfort on the Oder, where he will be imprisoned.

BERLIN, February 3.—Archbishop Ledochowski, who was arrested yesterday, has been sent to Ostrowo, in the province of Posen, where he will be imprisoned in accordance with the sentence of the court.

Marine News.

LIVERPOOL, February 3.—The steamships Pereire, from New York, Caspian, from Portland, and Batavia, from Boston, arrived out.

European Markets.

LONDON, February 3.—Amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day, £202,000. Consols for money 94¼@94¾; for account, 94⅝@94¾. U. S. 5-20's, 1865's, 92½@92¾; 1867's, 92½@92¾; 1868's, 92½@92¾; new 5's, 1874's, 92½@92¾. New York Central, 96½; Erie, 44¾@44¾; Erie preferred, 69¾.

PARIS, February 3.—Rentes 58 francs 45 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, February 3.—Cotton dull at 7¾@8d; sales 10,000 bales; American, 2,000 bales; speculation and export, 1,000 bales. Breadstuffs firmer. Cheese 70s. Lard 46s 3d. Others unchanged.

NEWARK, OHIO.

Pennsylvanian Found Dead—Trial of Alleged Car Thief.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

NEWARK, O., February 3, 1874.

F. R. Heister, from Sinking Spring, Penn., was found dead on the bank of North Fork creek, in this city, shot in the bowels and temple. The bullets had passed nearly through the body and head. He came here Saturday last, looking for work.

C. B. Roberts was put on trial to-day in the Court of Common Pleas for robbing the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad cars in December last. The case was given to the jury at five o'clock P. M., and they are still out.

DAYTON, OHIO.

Discontended Telegraph Stockholders Sue.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

DAYTON, O., February 3, 1874.

A suit has been instituted in the Court of Common Pleas against Thomas J. Wood, a retired army officer, by Thomas T. Babbitt and others, to recover money which the plaintiffs avow they lost by General Woods misrepresenting to them the stock of the Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph Company.

CRIMES.

Supposed Suicide at Piqua, Ohio.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

PIQUA, O., February 3, 1874.

Mr. Brita, a well known citizen of this place, was found dead in his bed this morning, at the German Hotel, in the lower part of the city. It is supposed he committed suicide by taking poison, domestic difficulty having been the cause.

Murderers Sentenced at Harrisburg.

HARRISBURG, February 3.—Lewis Rosentine and John Moody, convicted of the murder of the farmer named Behr, were sentenced this morning to be hanged.

Bold Robbery.

CINCINNATI, February 3.—A *Gazette* Lancaster, O., special says that last night two masked men entered the house of a farmer named William Hutton, in Fairfield county. One stood over his head with an uplifted club, and made him disclose the whereabouts of his money, two hundred dollars of which they took, together with a gold watch, and escaped, though pursued by the whole neighborhood.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

Ohio.

COLUMBUS, February 3.—In the House this afternoon, House bills were passed so amending the School law as to provide that certificates may be issued to teachers to teach special studies, and to make section 96 of the old law apply to cities; to authorize fine and imprisonment for adulterating milk; providing that district clerks shall give note, by posting up notices, of the day and hour for the election of school directors.

Lock Haven Freight Depot Controversy.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

LOCK HAVEN, Pa., February 3, 1874.

The City Council, at a meeting last night, rescinded the resolution directing the local commissioner Parsons to remove the freight depot from Fourth street, and directed City Solicitor Chatham to commence proceedings in court against the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company, to determine the ownership of the old land on which the depot stands, it being conceded that the court, and not the council is the proper authority to settle this question.

United States Senators from Mississippi.

MEMPHIS, February 3.—The *Appeal's* Jackson, Miss., special says that in the Senatorial contest to-day all opposition was withdrawn, leaving the race to the Republican nominees, B. K. Bruce (colored) for the long term, and H. R. Pease, late Superintendent of Education, for the short term, who were elected on the first ballot.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The stock company at the Chestnut Street Theater, Philadelphia, struck Monday night, as alleged on account of the non-payment of salaries, and performances were prevented.

The rolling mills at Catasauqua, Pa., which has been idle since October, resume this week. Over five hundred men will obtain employment.

The steamship Minnesota, from Liverpool, arrived at New York yesterday.

The Memphis and Louisville Railroad Company's machine shops, at Memphis, were entirely consumed by fire last night, together with seven cars, five locomotives and all the machinery.

Five tons of mail matter, from London to San Francisco, for Australia and New Zealand, passed through Omaha yesterday.

Attempts were made to burn various churches in Hamilton, Canada, Monday night.

The seventh annual session of the National Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry meets in St. Louis to-day. All the States except Maine and Delaware are represented.

Chief Justice Waite leaves Toledo for Washington on the 12th inst.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Reform in State Department.

CAPITOL POLICE QUESTION.

Claims of Southern Mail Contractors for a Quarter of a Million.

Bill of Allegheny City Against the Government.

Pension for Mexican Soldiers and Heirs.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 3, 1874.

The House Committee on Appropriations heard a statement from Mr. Davis, Assistant Secretary of State, on the organization of the department, and the uses of the contingent fund. He asked the addition of an extra grade of clerks at nine hundred dollars a year, into which all original appointments in the future should be made, and from which there should be promotions. The committee will take the matter under advisement in making up their bill. The reorganization of the department is now under consideration in the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and will be reported in a few days.

The Public Printer.

The Congressional Printer also made a statement of the expenses for salaries and contingent expenses, and demonstrated that the amounts were regulated entirely by the amount of work offered by Congress.

The Capitol Police

question assumed shape to-day in a proposition to abolish them and add a small number to the Metropolitan police, which is now in part paid by the government, and require a regular detail daily to perform the duties now under the capitol police.

Southern Mail Contractors.

Since the closing of the rebellion the mail contractors in the Southern States, many of whom joined the rebellion, have regularly petitioned Congress for the payment of the amounts due them at the beginning of the war. These efforts have been renewed; but it is not probable that they will meet with any better success than formerly. The amount is a quarter of a million.

Allegheny's Little Bill.

The bill introduced by Mr. McJunkin to reimburse Allegheny City, Pennsylvania, for expenses of grading, paving, setting curbstone and constructing sewers for, in and around the United States Marine Hospital located in said city, provides for the appropriation of fourteen hundred and ninety-seven dollars, with interest from December 14, 1872, for the purposes above.

Mexican Pensions.

The House Committee on Invalid Pensions to-day appointed a sub-committee of five, one of whom is Mr. McJunkin, to consider and report on the subject of pensions to soldiers of the Mexican war and their widows and orphans.

General Harvey.

now the guest of the President, has been invited to appear before the House Committee on Military Affairs on the subject of army organization and the necessities of the service.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 3, 1874.

POSTAL CHANGES IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Offices established—Dry Sawmill, Elk county, R. Johnson; Grant City, Lawrence county, Leon Hunsicker; Smithton, Westmoreland county, Joseph Smith. Templeton, Armstrong county, R. Thompson; Wenton, Luzerne county, A. V. Wenton. Office discontinued —Whitthams, Clinton county. Names changed —Gibsonburg, Luzerne county, changed to Jermyn; Phillips's Mills, Indiana county, changed to Homer City, and Scott H. Ogden appointed postmaster. Postmasters appointed —Isaac Guss, Cassville, Huntingdon county; J. T. Thorne, Center Mills, Center county; W. Parkhill, East Liberty, Fayette county; E. N. Smith, East Mauch Chunk, Carbon county; Amariah Harrington, Forest Home, Potter county; A. G. B. Parke, Gap, Lancaster county.

EQUALIZATION OF BOUNTIES.

The Senate Military Committee has agreed to report a bill, to be hereafter framed, for the equalization of bounties. It will be on the basis of the bill introduced by Senator Caldwell last year, which proposed to give a uniform bounty of eighty dollars per certificate of one month to each and every officer and private who served at any time, either in the regular or volunteer service, between April 15, 1861, and April 15, 1867. Bounty payments already made are to be deducted, and the benefits of the above provision to be extended also to the widows or other heirs of deceased soldiers.

MRS. GAINES AGAINST CALEB CUSHING.

To-day a bill was filed for Mrs. Myra Clark Gaines in the Equity Court for an injunction against Caleb Cushing, on which Judge Wylie granted a restraining order returnable on the 15th inst. Mrs. Gaines charges that she conveyed to Cushing certain lands in Louisiana, numbering 68,000 acres, and received from him a counter deed acknowledging a trust, and that afterwards in his own name he obtained a confirmation of title to said lands, denying her the right to any interest in them. She now asks an injunction to prevent the respondent from receiving patents and certificates for said land from the Interior Department.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 4, 1 A. M.

PROBABILITIES.

For the Middle States, rising barometer, falling temperature, westerly winds, and cloudy or partly cloudy weather. For the lake region, the Ohio, Mississippi and Missouri valleys, rising barometer, falling temperature, cloudy weather and occasional light snow.

Midnight Bulletin.

FEBRUARY 3, 1874—10:46 P. M.

PLACE OF OBSERVATION.	Ther.	Wind.	Weather.
Cairo, Ill.	57	E.	Clear.
Cincinnati, O.	29	W.	Cloudy.
Davenport.	25	W.	Lt. snow.
Fort Gibson, C. N.	40	N. W.	Cloudy.
Galveston, Texas.	62	S. E.	Clear.
Indianapolis.	30	N. W.	Cloudy.
Keokuk.	28	N.	Threat'g.
Leavenworth, Ind.	29	N.	Cloudy.
Louisville, Ky.	31	W.	Cloudy.
Memphis, Tenn.	43	N. W.	Clear.
Nashville, Tenn.	33	Calm.	Clear.
New Orleans.	47	Calm.	Clear.
Pittsburgh, Pa.	26	W.	Cloudy.
Shreveport, La.	46	Calm.	Fair.
St. Louis.	32	W.	Cloudy.
St. Paul, Minn.	13	W.	Cloudy.
Vicksburg, Miss.	52	N.	Clear.
Yankton, D. T.	12	N. W.	Cloudy.
Lacrosse, Wis.	26	N. W.	Cloudy.

POLITICAL.

Connecticut.

NEW HAVEN, February 3.—The Democratic State Convention was held here to-day, David Clark, Liberal Republican, of Hartford, presiding, and re-nominated unanimously the entire State ticket of the last election, with Governor Ingersoll at its head.

Columbus Wants the State Fair.

COLUMBUS, February 3.—A very large meeting was held at the Board of Trade rooms this evening, to take steps to secure the location of the State Fair in this city for the coming five years. A noticeable feature was the large number of prominent citizens and heavy taxpayers present. Resolutions were unanimously adopted asking the passage of the bill now before the General Assembly to levy a tax to properly fit up the county fair grounds. These grounds contain ninety-two acres, are eligibly located and well suited for the purposes of a State fair.

THE TARIFF.

Senator Scott and the Ten Per Cent Reduction of Duties.

[From the Iron and Steel Bulletin.]

The statement has been made in several journals that the act of June 6, 1872, reducing duties on foreign imports ten per cent, was not seriously opposed in either House of Congress. This is a mistake. We can name at least one leading Senator who opposed its passage—Senator Scott of Pennsylvania. On the 27th of May Mr. Scott pro ested earnestly against the reduction, and warned the Senate of the consequences that would follow the adoption of the proposition. Because the Senate persisted upon the reduction being made, Mr. Scott and Mr. Chandler of Michigan voted against the final passage of the tax and tariff bill. Mr. Scott's objections were to the effect that the proposed reduction was "simply a question of labor there is where the reduction is to come." He said further:

"I wish the Senate to be warned that but one of two results can follow from this reduction, either utter prostration and ruin or the reduction of the price of labor; and if the Senate and the party with which I have the honor to act are ready for either of these results, I seem to look forward to the fact that they are preparing the way to bring them about. I do not wish to be responsible for the results that are to follow this reduction. Looking to Pennsylvania, speaking for it, I shall not hold myself responsible for the results which will follow from this reduction, and those who vote for this reduction must be ready to take the consequences which do follow; for I tell you, Mr. President, upon this question of labor (for it is that only) we are more interested in that State, both physically, if I may so speak, or pecuniarily and politically, than Senators perhaps dream of."

LIBRARY COURSE.

Nast on Caricaturing—An Immense Crowd—All Delighted.

Mr. Th. Nest delivered his famous lecture last evening in Library Hall on "Caricaturing." To say that the house was crowded would, to use the words of the eminent caricaturist, give but "a very faint idea of the immense throng that was packed into the spacious hall." There was a jam everywhere. Mr. Nast was introduced by Captain W. P. Herbert, and commenced by stating that he had read in books on natural history of an animal known as a laughing jackass. That animal was found in Australia. But it is not necessary to go so far for the animal. There were numerous specimens of the kind to be found in every community. He illustrated his meaning by drawing a sketch of a burly looking fellow who appeared about to be convulsed with laughter, and who, to prevent an explosion braced his sides with his arm and rested his arms on his knees.

Since Darwin published his work on the descent of man he had been studying man very closely, and took a great interest in his nobie progenitor—the monkey. A caricature of that illustrious but serious animal was drawn. Englishmen sometimes say that the Americans have no humor. A traditional Englishman was then drawn with side whiskers and the one side of his face "screwed up" to keep the eye-glass in position. He had no particular enmity to the British lion, but he always liked to draw one. A miniature king of the forest was then presented. Brother Jonathan or Uncle Sam was not forgotten nor the accompanying eagle.

Despite the assertion of Englishmen we are, he said, the most jocular people in the world. We sometimes make a jest of death. To illustrate his declaration he gave a few examples taken from a Western paper in a single day. A doctor was killed by the caving in of a well, and it was said that he should have tended to the sick and let the well alone, or "Drowning capacity of the Erie canal—four boys a week." He went on to speak of the comic men of the press who perpetrate these jokes. One of them, in a politically dull season last summer, started the idea of Cæsarism, and immediately it was seriously discussed by the press of the country. But should we have a Cæsar he would be so unmercifully ridiculed by the press that he would be driven from the country in thirty days. Modest man that he was, he felt equal to the extirpation of a few Cæsars himself. He then drew the ghost of Cæsarism in the shape of Andrew Johnson with coronet on his head and gorgeous in silk and ermine, and by his side he drew the present Congress being a jackass's head with a fool's cap on, with a pair of long legs and bodiless, for Cæsarism is *nobody*, he said. He then went on to speak of the art of caricature, which is the oldest of pictorial arts. He drew such a caricature as a Briton of old might have made of the invading Danes, resembling the pictures of the hated masters which wicked schoolboys are apt to make.

The first political caricatures were made in the days of Charles I., and they have at many times since turned and overturned ministries and influenced the course of the British empire. Until late years the art has make but little progress in this country, owing to the difficulty of bringing caricatures before the people. The growth of the illustrated press obviated this. This, he modestly said, brings me to talk about myself. For I believe I was the first individual in this country who accepted caricaturing as a profession—accepted, for in my youthful days I hoped to become a great historical painter, but I saw Burton in the old Chambers Street Theater in "Toodles," and was impressed with the power of humor and caricature. As an evidence of his proficiency when he began the study of his art, the lecturer drew a very funny picture of Burton in a drunken scene from "Toodles." It was Burton, he had no doubt, who first started him on his career as a caricaturist, and deprived the world of those grand historical paintings which it would have received from him.

Additional cartoons were given, which we have no room to mention. Nast draws well. He draws large houses, men of all shapes and sizes, and continuous applause from his audience. He will lecture again on Friday evening, when he will draw another large house.

LOCAL PREACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

Report of Work—Election of Officers—Next Quarterly Sermon and Place of Meeting—Sabbath Services—Annual Sermon Sunday School Meeting and Love Feast and Mass Meeting at Night.

The annual meeting of the Local Preachers' Association of Pittsburgh, Allegheny and vicinity, took place at Union Methodist Episcopal Church (Rev. Dr. I. N. Baird, pastor,) January 31st and February 1st.

The Association held a business meeting Saturday evening, Rev. Thomas Bateman, President, in the chair. Rev. Wm. Kincaid, Secretary, assisted by Chaplain Dermitt. Besides the members of the Association, there were also present Dr. Baird, pastor, and Revs. High, Rodgers, Miller and McConnell, of the Union ministers, and several lay official members of the church. The President inquired, "Are there any complaints?" Answer, none. Rev. J. G. High, in charge of the Mission work of this city and Allegheny, responded that the work assigned the local ministers was generally well attended, and the people well satisfied with the preachers. Father Alcott, a veteran minister of fifty years standing, said he wanted more work, and asked the pastors to report the destitution in their charges.

The committee appointed to arrange for the Sabbath services, consisting of Dr. Baird, Stewart and Gatchell, local preachers, reported as follows: Annual sermon at 10½; Sunday School meeting 1½ o'clock and at 3 P. M. a Love Feast; evening, general meeting at which addresses by three ministers.

The Association, after cordially insisting all resident local ministers to join the Society, elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, John Wilkinson; Vice President, Wm. Alcott; Corresponding Secretary, W. H. Kincaid; Recording Secretary, J. Dermitt; Treasurer, J. P. Bravo.

Rev. J. A. Brashear, of South Side, was appointed to preach the next quarterly sermon, Chaplain Dermitt, of the County Jail, alternate. Thirty third street Mission Church, of this city, was selected as the place of meeting; time, Saturday and Sunday, April 19th and 20th. Authority was given to City Missionary High and President Wilkinson to make out a plan of work for the next six months.

Rev. Wm. Stewart, of South Side, offered a series of resolutions setting forth the work of the ministry, especially local ministers, and the necessity of seeking to do good in destitute places, promote the Sunday School cause, etc., which were adopted.

On Sunday morning Rev. William H. Kincaid preached from the text: "We shall be like Him, for we shall see Him as he is. The sermon was experimental in character, a clear and excellent production and full of clear thought and Christian spirit. In the afternoon, Messrs. Alcott and Bateman addressed the large Sunday School of the church, after which a love feast service was held. In the evening, Messrs. Gatchell and Vannote addressed the large audience present.

Burned to Death.

Charles Griece, a little two year old son of Mr. Adam Griece, a resident of Banksville, Thirty-fifth ward, was so badly burned about the face and body, while playing with the fire, on Monday evening, that despite the most persistent efforts of the family physician, the little sufferer expired in great agony at eleven o'clock yesterday morning.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

THE city police were paid off yesterday afternoon.

DUDLEY and Wales, the convicted express robbers, were taken to the Penitentiary yesterday.

DURING January, two thousand dollars were paid out for the relief of the poor by the Allegheny Poor Board.

C. A. Duquesne Greys, has elected First Lieutenant James Pierrie, Captain, and private J. C. Buffum to be First Lieutenant.

BISHOP KERFOOT, of the Episcopal Diocese of Pittsburgh, was in Johnstown yesterday, and in the evening administered the rite of confirmation in the R

The Daily Commercial.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1874.

THE National Grange of Patrons of Husbandry will assemble in convention at St. Louis to-day.

LUCUS *a non lucendo*. A savage Democratic paper out West prints a long article on the importance of sunlight—and then goes on sowing darkness broadcast.

WE ACKNOWLEDGE the receipt of a copy of the *Tribune Almanac* for 1874, compiled by J. F. CLEVELAND. As a compendium of political information, this little book is the next thing to invaluable.

SOME of the religious papers are engaged in a very earnest discussion of the question whether pastorates ought to be long or short. The solution seems easy. The period of a preacher's pastorate should be coeval with his capacity for vitally holding and leading his people. The richer the cream, the more valuable the cow.

TO-DAY the American Iron and Steel Association will meet at Philadelphia for the purpose of discussing matters relating to the general interests of the trade, and to-morrow the five principal associations connected with these important industries will assemble in joint convention in the same city, for conference upon the same subject.

SPEAKING of the presentation to Col. MOCLURE, of the Democratic nomination for the Philadelphia Mayoralty, the New York *Herald* naïvely observes that "he made a brilliant and emphatic speech." Of course he did. He always does. The moral "sentiments" of JOSEPH SURFACE were not half so fine as are the political maxims and apothegms of this quick-witted "Reformer." Why, bless your innocent soul, they constitute his stock-in-trade.

CHICAGO has just published a "Directory of Dead Beats," giving a full and complete list of the names and residences of those persons in that city who run in debt without the slightest intention of ever running out. Unless that proud young metropolis of the future is even more populous than she has herself heretofore claimed to be, her citizenship would—judging from the bulkiness of the directory—appear to preponderantly consist of this peculiar element.

ALWAYS, in the long run, illiberality and intolerance defeat their own ends. The result of the recent foolish action of the Boston School Committee, in refusing to admit the women members to their seats, has been the introduction of the following bill in the Legislature, which has been referred to the Committee on the Judiciary: "Women are eligible as members of school committees in all the cities and towns of this Commonwealth." But little doubt is entertained of the passage of the measure.

IT is hinted that CALEB CUSHING has a rod in pickle for some of the leading opponents of his confirmation as Chief Justice. All right. Ignoble as the animus of his threatened revelations may be, if he shall prove the instrument of unmasking evil or evil-doers, the country will not object. In the mysterious order of the world the most malevolent agencies are sometimes the means of bringing about the most beneficent results. Let him speak as soon as he chooses. But let him also speak straight.

OF THE multiplication of "Bureaus" there is no end. The latest proposed addition to the already too long list of these concerns is a Bureau of Architecture, which creates the office of Chief Architect and two assistant architects, and provides that all the buildings and grounds now in charge of the Treasury Department, shall be under its control. Congress should reject the proposition at once. These "Bureaus" are chiefly remarkable for their numerous drawers—on the public Treasury; and the fewer there are of them, the better.

THE report of the Bureau of Statistics for the month ended September, 1873, and for the nine months ended the same, shows the total value of foreign commodities remaining in the warehouses of the United States September 30, 1873, to have been $68,606,404, against $82,788,675, September 30, 1872. Allowing for the difference in warehouse, the imports were in excess of the domestic and foreign exports combined for the nine months ended September 30, 1873, to the amount of $51,347,273, as compared with $109,853,055 for the corresponding period of 1872—a very gratifying improvement in our national trade account, and one which carries with it its own lessons of encouragement and admonition.

WE DO not know that the New York Legislature has shown itself especially anxious to prevent either the physical or moral contamination of the community; but we are glad to observe that it has a fine regard for what may perhaps be termed æsthetic decency. It has just passed a law prohibiting the abominable disfigurement of the Palisades on the Hudson, and the fences, trees and high ways of the State, with signs, labels and inscriptions announcing vinegar bitters, mandrake pills, soothing syrups and other horrible quackeries. This is creditable—perhaps, indeed, it may prove to be the beginning of that ascending process in legislative ethics to which the poet POPE may have had indirect reference in his suggestive line:

"Looking, through Nature, up to Nature's GOD."

WE OBSERVE that the Italian Vice-Consul at Boston, with the Consular representatives of Portugal, the Netherlands, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Brazil, Belgium, Spain and Germany, have applied to the Massachusetts Legislature for the incorporation of a European Saving bank for the accommodation of emigrants, with officers who are known by them, who would have their confidence, and with whom they might converse in their own language. It was stated, in support of the application, that half a million dollars would be deposited within six months if such a bank were chartered, and that all of the Consuls would be represented in its management. It is thought a charter will be granted without opposition. Come to think of it, the establishment of similar institutions in all our leading ports of immigration would probably be found conducive to the interest of this class of our population, and, indirectly, to the general advantage.

LITTLE Rhode Island appears to have at length arrived at the sensible conclusion that its duty to the criminal classes of the State has not been fully discharged when it has convicted and sentenced them. A bill for the relief of discharged prisoners has just been introduced into the Legislature, with good prospect of its passage, providing that one-tenth of the actual earnings of any convict shall be given him on his release from prison, unless it has been, meanwhile, applied to the relief of sickness in his family. Nothing can, of course, supply the central lack of honesty of purpose in a man's mind; but that is no reason why incentives to honesty should be withheld from him—on the contrary, it constitutes a strong argument for the exercise of sympathy and helpfulness on the part of society generally. The more widely the doors of opportunity for reform are opened, the larger will be the number of those who will enter in. We shall watch the result of the experiment with great interest.

OUR Indianapolis exchanges come to us somewhat shorn of their fair proportions, in consequence of a strike of the Typographical Union of that city, caused by the very proper refusal of the newspaper publishers to accede to a demand for an increase of prices from forty-five to fifty cents per thousand ems—an advance of twelve per cent. on existing rates, which are the same as the Chicago publishers are paying, and which prevailed during the war, when gold stood at 280 and provisions were more than one hundred per cent. higher than at present. We sincerely hope our contemporaries will hold out unyieldingly to the end. The publishers of this city, not long ago, had a somewhat similar experience, the result of the struggle being not only the total defeat, but also the complete disintegration, of the Pittsburgh branch of that organized despotism, the "Typographical Union." Every publisher has now full control of his own business, and so, presently, will our Indianapolis friends, if they only stand firm in their position. They have our hearty sympathy in their present embarrassments, and our most earnest wishes for a speedy and victorious delivery out of them.

FEW persons, even among the best informed, have any adequate idea of the inside workings of the Internal Revenue service of the United States. Our special Washington dispatches of yesterday contained a statement showing that the entire number of employees in this department of the public service is now 3,533, as against 8,500 seven years ago. We are enabled, from data in our possession, to furnish some details concerning the manner in which this notable reduction has been accomplished. On the first of December, 1866, there were 396 inspectors of coal oil, 293 general inspectors of distilleries, 1,309 inspectors of distilled spirits, and 178 revenue inspectors; there are now none. At that date the number of tobacco inspectors was 748; it is now 19. There were then 241 assessors and 3,318 assistant assessors, there are now none. The collectors then numbered 241, and the deputy collectors 1,830. There are now 225 of the former and 882 of the latter class. There was also, at the date in question, a Solicitor at a large salary; but this office, together with special agencies, has since been abolished. There are now 10 supervisors, 150 surveyors of distilleries, 987 gaugers, 942 storekeepers, 25 agents, 29 laborers, 9 messengers, 48 copyists, 160 clerks, 7 heads of division, one Commissioner and one deputy. The assessments formerly made by assessors are now made at Washington, under the act of December 24, 1872, and this decreases the employees largely, but gives more work to the Washington office. During the fiscal year 1872-3 there were received and counted twice: 212,964,036 tobacco and cigar stamps, valued at $34,459,417 83; 5,964,160 spirit stamps, valued at $58,899,322; 30,955,460 beer stamps, valued at $9,835,305; making a total of 249,883,656 stamps, of value of $103,182,644 85, as against 15,469,504 stamps, valued at $345,230 05 in 1865. No gauger's accounts were ever adjusted and paid in the Washington office prior to August, 1872. Now they are all adjusted there, and drafts sent for payment each month. In addition to this, the number of returns from rectifiers, brewers, distillers, and banks and bankers, are enormous; to which must be added reports of surveys of distilleries, of changes of capacity, examinations of bonds, titles, and other matters necessary to the government's first lien upon distillery property; daily reports of storekeepers on duty at grain distilleries, entries for deposit and withdrawal of distilled spirits in bonded warehouses, examination of bonds given for removal of spirits, &c. The Internal Revenue Department is one of the busiest, as it is also one of the most economically managed departments of the government.

PROF. GOLDWIN SMITH'S STRANGE STATEMENT.

Professor GOLDWIN SMITH, in the course of a lecture lately delivered before an association of workingmen in London, spoke of the "hatred" with which Americans regard England as a fact about which there could be no doubt or dispute. Having not the lecture at hand just now, we are not in a position to quote the passage in which the statement occurs. The "fact," however, was alleged in a way well adapted to make an impression, as the general tone of the lecture was friendly to the United States, and likely to satisfy those who heard it that the speaker was in every sense qualified to bear witness concerning the real sentiments of the American people. Besides the kindly tone of the lecture and the lengthened residence of the lecturer in this country, his former activity in England as a decided Liberal and defender of American institutions against the attacks of Tory assailants, would *naturally be called to mind as evidence of* his competence as a reporter in the premises. It is, therefore, not surprising to learn that Professor SMITH's statement has attracted a good deal of attention in England. True, intelligent people who happen to be familiar with the eccentricities of the Professor's career, and with the crotchets and peculiarities of his character, may attach little importance to his statement. But great multitudes, unable or indisposed to make allowance for the disturbing influences which may have distorted his view in spite of good and honest intentions, doubtless accept the statement as entirely correct. Many of them needed no fresh testimony on the subject as they have never allowed themselves to doubt about the fact, as it seems to them, that American republicans must be hostile to the people and institutions of an old, conservative country like England. To those who entertain such a prepossession Mr. SMITH's statement causes neither surprise nor regret.

But there is another numerous class of English people, we may be sure, to whom the apparently well founded assertion of the Professor is disappointing as well as in other respects painful. We allude to the many who, in the course of our civil war, and as the result of the international discussions and recriminations to which it gave rise, were induced to believe that the feeling of the American people towards England had been completely misunderstood. It is undoubtedly true that by a powerful British party, during half a century at least, great pains had been taken to misrepresent American feeling. To the members of the party referred to, it seemed wholly undesirable that Americans and their institutions should be regarded in England with respect and kindness. To them the mere example of popular self-government appeared dangerous to British Conservatism, and if the evil example could not be put away, then the next best thing was that it should be so portrayed as to excite disgust and ridicule rather than awaken the desire of imitation. Hatred and distrust took the place of fear, and if the English could be made to believe that Americans cherished old resentments against them and were constantly on the watch for opportunities to express their hatred, an important end was gained. Americans, a nation of readers, speedily learned and laid up in memory whatever was published in England with the view of disparaging them, and the conviction or the suspicion once produced that a purpose of the kind existed, naturally led to general misinterpretation of whatever criticism they became the subject, however innocently or honestly meant. The irritation thus excited gave tone to the Fourth of July celebrations, to which Professor SMITH alludes, and found expression in other channels, with the result of furnishing abundant material for those persons in Britain who desired to believe and to spread the belief that all or nearly all Americans were animated by a lively hatred of England. While it need not, indeed cannot, be truly denied that there has always been a party in this country hostile to England on political grounds, it would certainly have been reduced to insignificance scores of years ago but for the anti-republican propagandism of the English press.

In no other way is it possible to account for the development in England of the sentiment with which the higher and middle classes of that country came at length to regard the American people, and which was exhibited without disguise at the outbreak of the secession war. Since the close of the war efforts have been made on both sides of the sea, and not without some effect, to obfuscate both British and American memories with reference to the display of English feeling in those gloomy days. It is therefore worth while to cite Mr. STUART MILL's testimony on the subject as given in his autobiography. Having mentioned the reasons which led him to regard the American rebellion with "the strongest feelings" as "destined to be a turning point for good or evil in the course of human affairs," Mr. MILL says, "Foreseeing from the first this double set of consequences from the success or failure of the rebellion, it may be imagined with what feelings I contemplated *the rush of nearly the whole upper and middle classes of my own country, even those who passed for Liberals, into a furious pro-Southern partisanship*; the working classes, and some of the literary and scientific men, being almost the sole exceptions to the general frenzy. I never before felt so keenly how little permanent improvement had reached the minds of our influential classes, and of what small value were the liberal opinions they had got into the habit of professing. *None of the Continental Liberals committed the same frightful mistake.*"

Explain it how we may, Mr. MILL no doubt states the mere fact, and certainly it implies in the English mind, at that time, a condition which rendered anything like prevalent friendliness on the part of the American people, a moral state not easily maintained. Fortunately the decisive, demonstrative nature of the movement made a grand explanation and clearing up of accounts unavoidable, and there have been since abundant signs in both nations that they have entered upon a new stage of their relations. Clearly enough, Englishmen of all ranks have ceased to fancy that any influence from without can change the march or restrict the moral influence of the great republic, and they are, therefore, content to accept it as a permanent fact which is worthy of being studied and known. The grand motive for misrepresentation has vanished or ceased to operate, and Americans have no doubt, that with all its drawbacks and disadvantages the nation will bear inspection. There is no jealousy and no fear of England among us, and therefore misrepresentation having ceased, or ceased to be of any importance in the height of power and influence to which the nation has attained, there is absolutely no reason why its members should hate England or Englishmen. Here and there an American of native birth, unable to forget the fact described by Mr. MILL, may show his resentment, but such displays are so rare that Professor GOLDWIN SMITH is simply the single Englishman, whether resident or visitor, among us who has met with any signs of ill-will. On the other hand, it is safe to say that dozens of recent English travelers could now be cited as witnesses that having traveled for thousands of miles through the United States and mingled with people of all occupations, they have failed to discover the slightest trace of any anti-English feeling. Professor TYNDALL's conclusion would probably be accepted by each of them all, as expressing the result of their experiences, "Either they do not hate us as alleged (by Professor SMITH); or if they do, the manner in which they suppressed their feelings, out of consideration for a guest, proves them to be the most courteous of nations."

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

A New York paper has an article on "What to eat." A good many people in that city would prefer to be shown how to get something to eat.

Mrs. Gussel, of Oswego, N. Y., has given public notice to liquor dealers forbidding the sale of liquor to her husband, Ludwig Gussel, under penalty of the law. He gusseled too much.

The New York *Graphic* says the Brooklyn newspapers have the reputation of being the most provincial of any in the land. It forgets Philadelphia.

Mr. Bergh protests against the dyeing of poodles as inhuman. He only refers, however, to the quadrupedal kind.

Is Berlin becoming Chicagoized? Murders are constantly reported. They form, it is said, the staple news of the city, and the first question asked when friends meet is, "Whose throat has been cut this morning?"

There is no record of Satan's marriage, or we should think he was the father of the New York *Sun*.

Nearly three hundred married Changs and Engs stand in court at Nashville, Tenn., praying the judge to cut the connubial ligament with the sword of divorce.

Gail Hamilton says that an Englishman told her, the other day, that our Congress is the most dignified legislative body in the world. Then the others must be worse than bear gardens.

"Hark from the tombs!" A Philadelphia paper has this advertisement: "Wanted to trade—a vault in Monument Cemetery for a Piano."

"Municipal insanity" is what they call it in Chicago. In New York and Brooklyn it is termed "municipal rascality." To doctors or law it is known as a complication of "ring around."

The often proposed draining the bed of the Tiber by diverting a portion of the channel of the river, is likely to be accomplished soon. Many precious objects of art are known to have been buried beneath the muddy waters. Indeed, it was long ago said that the bed of the Tiber was bronze, so thickly was it covered by the treasures that had been thrown or fallen into the stream.

Astronomers say that their science can be practically studied under our clear atmosphere to better advantage than from the observatories of Middle Europe.

Chicago proposes to institute a series of Sunday afternoon scientific lectures for workingmen, after the London fashion.

For thousands of years the Oriental countries have fixed the attention and the commerce of Europe. But our Republic is fast superseding these and becoming the greatest commercial mart in the world.

The *Jewish Independent*, heretofore published at Peoria, Illinois, has been moved to Chicago. It is the only paper of its kind in the world, its design being to break down the barriers between Jews and Christians.

The California papers having exhausted the wonderful agricultural possibilities of their State, now give their attention to the next Presidential campaign. This is taking time by the forelock.

A very good idea of the number of able-bodied male inhabitants of Kansas can be obtained from a census of the candidates for federal and State offices.

If the new proposition to burn the dead prevails, what are the medical men to do for subjects for the dissecting table?

A good growth. Iowa has now a population of 1,251,333, being an increase since 1870 of 210,514, and lines of railway that extend over 3 800 miles.

New York is not the only harbor which is in danger of being destroyed by accumulations of mud. The merchants of Ostend have protested to the government of Belgium, against the injury which is done the port by the dumping of mud and materials in the harbor.

Kansas City is exulting over its railways and manufactures, in tune with all western cities so enriched.

The important question of the power of a Legislature to override the judiciary in criminal matters, is vexing Maryland.

Illinois has just passed a law to abolish punishment of convicts by the officers of the penitentiary, by what is termed solitary confinement.

Massachusetts people have one hundred million dollars of Western and Southern railway investments, on which no dividends or interests are paid.

It has just been discovered that, if iron pyrites are roasted a second time in a proper furnace with fresh ore, both above and below, cast iron containing only one or two thousandths of sulphur can be made directly from it.

Fifteen hundred cars, containing thirty million pounds of wool, passed through Omaha from California in 1873.

Housekeepers will be sorry to hear that the price of coffee is likely to advance still further. The cause is a short crop in the two chief coffee producing countries—Brazil and the East Indies.

A Connecticut paper describes at length a new electric machine for recording musical notes, which has recorded completely and legibly a player's most rapid improvisations, that were afterwards copied and played again from the notes.

Some idea of the enormous business transacted by the Treasury may be gained from the fact that the department employs 2,224 clerks, at an annual expenditure of $2,923,000.

Nulla retrorsum vestigia. The Massachusetts woman's righters demand not only a law granting the right of suffrage to women, but the abolition of all political distinctions on account of sex, and an equality of rights for husband and wife, for father and mother, for widower and widow.

The cow's udder is the true fountain of youth. Buttermilk is attracting great attention as an article of diet that will produce longevity.

The charitable organizations of New York city raised some $2,500,000 last year. How much of it fell to the lot of really deserving poor?

And now it is said that the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, whence the currency is continually issued, exists without authority of law, which shows, if true, how loosely the Treasury Department has been managed.

PERSONAL.

It is affirmed that Whitelaw Reid will soon lead Miss Ida Greeley to the hymeneal altar.

And now England has a graver scandal than ever. A Mr. Laird Robinson has printed, and is privately circulating, a pamphlet which is said to contain charges of a most revolting description against Victoria, with names and dates. The Duke of Athole closed the bridge of Dunkeld and exacted toll. Robinson resisted, got judgment from arbitrators, tried to have the government prosecute the Duke for one hundred and fifty thousand dollars he had obtained wrongfully from tolls, but the government wouldn't. Robinson says this is because the Duchess of Athole declared that "if they dare meddle with us about those horrid accounts, I will let the cat out of the bag."

We are about to have introduced to us a real diplomatic novelty—no less a dignitary than an envoy from Shakombau, the king of the Cannibal Islands. It is announced by the Fiji ministry that "one of his majesty's ministers will proceed under instructions via Honolulu to Washington, and most likely on to Europe, for the purpose of pressing upon the great powers the claims of this kingdom to the fullest recognition."

A Cleveland paper recently published a letter from a Washington correspondent, in which reference is made to the alleged engagement of the daughter of the late Hon. John P. Hale to John Wilkes Booth. This ill-timed publication has caused much indignation in New Hampshire as well as in Washington, where the members of Mrs. Hale's deeply afflicted family have many warm friends.

Mr. Lick, of San Francisco, is one of the few rich men that understand their business. In previous years, he has given his city several hundred thousand dollars for an observatory and fabulously big telescope, besides building lots and building funds for the formerly homeless Pioneer Association and Academy of Sciences. He is now going to add to these gifts a system of free baths, an institute of technology, a home for aged women, two or three orphan asylums, etc.—bringing the sum total of his benefactions, somewhere up among the millions. He has put in his licks to some purpose.

This is the way the unromantic New York courts deals with the Lucca divorce matter: "Von Rhaden agt. Von Rhaden—Ordinarily the many irregularities would induce the court to set aside the judgment; but that was not essential to the defendant's rights in the action, which may be protected by giving him unqualified leave to answer, allowing the judgment to remain undisturbed. The order is therefore so far modified as to give him forty days' time to answer, and otherwise is sustained, with leave to the plaintiff to file a supplemental complaint."

General S. B. Maxey, who was elected United States Senator by the Texas Legislature last Wednesday, is a native of Monroe county, Kentucky. He served in Mexico in a Kentucky regiment, but subsequently removed to Texas. He was a soldier in the late war, and since its close has devoted himself to the practice of the law. He will succeed Mr. Flannegan, whose term expires March 4, 1875.

One of the latest official acts of ex-Governor Davis, of Texas, was the appointment of a lady as the Commissioner of the State to the Centennial celebration at Philadelphia.

The Religious Amendment.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

It may be fairly presumed that the object the advocates of the religious amendment to the Constitution of the United States have in view, in meeting in different cities of the country, is to afford the citizens an opportunity of learning their views, and also of endeavoring to remove any difficulties that may lie in the way of honest inquiries after the truth on this subject. It cannot, therefore, seem presumptuous to name some of the objections to this movement as they exist in the minds of many Christian laymen in this community; nor will it, we trust, appear unnecessary on the part of the advocates of the new amendment to answer these objections, even if, in other places or at other times, they may have considered that a full and sufficient answer has been made. Their audience is constantly changing, and not always fully informed as to what has already been said.

Is there not room for grave objection to the very full and prominent indorsement—even going so far as to make it their banner in this movement—of the remark of Dr. Woolsey, ex-President of Yale College, that our Constitution in its present state "would need no change to adapt it to a Mohammedan nation?" What is our Constitution if it is not the written embodiment of an unwritten Constitution which already existed in the minds and hearts of the framers of our government? Is not the very foundation of this superstructure of our written Constitution to be found deep down in the convictions both civil and religious, of those grand progenitors of ours that formed it? And is it not a very grave charge to make against them, that this Constitution—the subject of so many prayers and of the most soul absorbing thought—is after all found to be equally adapted to Turks? Before our very eyes in France and Spain, it has been found impossible to introduce a similar Constitution to our own—mainly because our Constitution is involved with a religious spirit, which finds no corresponding sentiments in the hearts of these nationalities; and if not among such people, how possible among Mohammedans? Can a stream rise higher than its fountain? Would not our Constitution in Turkey be very much as if the grand masses of architectural beauty which form our National Capitol were transferred, and without a foundation built upon the shifting sands of the Bosphorus?

Another objection suggests itself in the assertion of the call for this convention, that "while it is an indisputable fact that our government is and always has been administered in connection with the Christian religion—that yet this Constitution under which this government acts, it is no more Christian than the Mohammedan." That is, in few words, there is no such thing as the spirit of a written Constitution aside from the letter of it. Is it not almost too broadly intimated that God gave our forefathers all the necessary grace to forsake native country, to endure the vigors incident to the settlement of a wilderness for the sake of their religion, and after having by His good Providence, and in answer to their earnest prayers conducted them through the bitter struggle for civil and religious liberty—after having given them grace for all this—that He suddenly left them to themselves to form a graceless Constitution? Is not our necessity as the ones to whom this instrument has descended to be found in this, that we seek more earnestly to Him the same earnest life-impelling and life-conforming religious convictions which animated them, and see to it that we do not quiet our consciences, and grasp at a shadow, losing the substance, when we attempt to introduce the letter where the spirit is already conceded to exist?

It is farther objected that the assaults on the "use of the Bible in our common schools; Sabbath laws, public fasts and thanksgivings, prayers in Congress and State Legislatures," cannot be prevented, and cannot in any absolutely reliable manner in this way be legally controlled. Consider it a good thing or an evil thing, the fact remains that in this country public sentiment makes the law. In England, where the controversively few have heretofore governed, it is possible that the wisest and the best make laws in this country, wise and good laws derive all their force from the sentiment of the nation considered as a whole. No law can be long executed if it meets with public disapprobation; unless the fountain is kept pure, it will be useless to placard over it." These waters are wholesome and life giving." In this connection, too, we must not overlook the fact that the "Dred Scott decision" was given under a Constitution which we believe was wholly at variance with it; and if the Bible had been recognized in the way now proposed, the letter of Paul concerning Onesimus must certainly have invested the Fugitive Slave law with a new power. We can readily conceive that a Unitarian Chief Justice might make sad havoc with our loyalty to the Kingship of Christ—and that even in a Supreme Court in which the majority should fully recognize all these proposed additions to the Constitution, including the Bible, might yet decide in time to come that if the Bible is used in our schools, it must only be read and expounded by a duly consecrated priest. May it not be reasonably objected, then, that this amendment will not prevent the assaults referred to, and cannot in any reliable manner legally control them?

It is again objected to this movement, that it demands more from the nation than is demanded in the family. This nation is composed of the families of the land. A Christian family is known, not because a motto is hung over the door recognizing God as the "silent partner" of parental authority, in the Christ as its ruler, and the Bible as the supreme rule of its conduct." These facts lie deep down in the religious convictions of the parents, and manifest themselves in all the duties and responsibilities of their position. It is believed that He who searches the "hearts of the children of men" looks also upon the nation in its aggregate of families, and accepts the service of the heart, rather than that of the mere lips.

It is hoped that these objections will not be considered as offered in any captious spirit, but as difficulties that lie in the way "of many of our best citizens," and as reasons why they cannot enter heartily into this movement. They prefer to preserve the "inheritance bequeathed to us by Christian fathers" in the shape in which they themselves left it, rather than attempt to improve what they believe has been so manifestly used as an instrument by Divine Providence in advancing His glory for nearly one hundred years.

Other objections with reference to its impracticability, its tendency to divide Christians and introduce a test of loyalty to the Kingship of Christ, which in this particular form has no warrant in Scripture, as furnishing missiles for the enemies of the spirit of our Constitution to carry on their work of demolition; but space forbids more than the mere suggestion of these topics. INQUIRER.

STATE NEWS.

That same old bear is still tearing John Graves, of Cambria county, to pieces—in the newspapers.

Work was resumed in the rolling mill and other establishments of the Reading Railroad Company, in Reading, on Monday.

A mortgage for one million dollars was recorded in Schuylkill county, last week.

Berks county brewers make 35,000 barrels of beer each year; those of Schuylkill 30,000; Lancaster and Luzerne 25,000 barrels each. The aggregate value of this tipple in the four counties is $1,150,000.

A Chester man says he has two horses which he can drive 700 miles in seven days.

Northampton county has a debt of $13,048, but as an offset thereto has $11,204 71 in the county treasury, and a balance of $2,611 uncollected tax, showing the county to be out of debt, with $767 81 in her favor.

The Commissioners of Lebanon county offer $1,000 reward for the conviction of the incendiary who has recently been burning barns in that county, or who shall be guilty of such offense up to the first of April, 1874.

There died in Philadelphia, last week thirteen persons who had lived to or beyond four-score years of age, viz: Thomas Dight, aged 89; Daniel M. Thomson, 81; Richard T. Wallace, 81; James H. Young, 81; Elizabeth George, 82; Mary Shephard, 83; Catharine Gardner, 84; Sarah S. Hirst, 86; Charles Palmer, 87; Elizabeth Williams, 87; Jane Pedin, 89; Rev. Isaac James, 97; and Bridget Hagerty, 102.

Mr. James Crowl, Register and Recorder of Lawrence county, has been compelled by ill-health to resign his position. Isaac Murdick, late County Treasurer has been appointed to fill the vacancy.

A Sharon, Mercer county, poor woman has been imprisoned ten days, fined one dollar and costs, and made to restore the property taken, for stealing coal to the value of one dollar and fifty cents, from one of the richest firms in the town.

The proprietors of the Atlantic Works, Sharon, are adding several new puddling furnaces to their already extensive iron works in that town.

The New Castle *Guardian* says: Mr. James Banks, one of the oldest citizens of this county, being in his eighty-fifth year, walked from his home in Wilmington township to this city, a distance of nine miles, on Tuesday morning last, reaching town before 10 o'clock, for the purpose of proving the will of Mr. John McCreary, one of his old friends and neighbors recently deceased. Mr. Banks has resided in the same neighborhood about sixty years, and represented Mercer, which then included part of this county, in the Pennsylvania Legislature during the sessions of 1841 and 1842. When some of his friends expressed surprise at his undertaking such a walk on rough roads and on a wet morning, he remarked that he liked to take such occasionally and considered them good for his health.

The wife of Lewis Lyman, of Rouletto, Potter county, committed suicide, a few days ago, by hanging herself.

The third time is not always the charm; as, for instance, Henry Stamm, of Lancaster, attempted for the third time, on Sunday, to commit suicide by cutting his throat with a razor, People should let the fool kill himself, if he is so anxious to do it.

In Constantinople, persons using the tramway company's cabs receive from the driver a printed slip bearing a number, and every two months a lottery is drawn, the winning numbers gaining various prizes. At the last drawing the prize of £20 fell to the lot of the lucky owner of number 51,547. This lottery is, says the Levant *Herald*, not only an amusement to the public, but it enables the company to exercise a control over the pecuniary honesty of their drivers, as the books from which these numbers are drawn have counterfoils with corresponding numbers, and persons who use the cabs have an interest in preserving the tickets given to them.

A Laughable Case of Mistaken Identity.

A ludicrous case of mistaken identity occurred in Montreal, recently, through the unfortunate resemblance of two young gentlemen. One of them was recently married, and the other is still a bachelor. The married person went to a dinner party, while the unmarried one went to a convivial entertainment, and, owing to a miscalculation of his capacity for wine, he spoiled his night's amusement. While a glimmer of reason remained he endeavored to get home. By the time the young man reached a cab stand, his mind had become so confused that he was unable to remember his own name or the street in which he lived. As he was engaged in gesticulating to the cab-driver, a friend of the married gentleman noticed his plight, and, confounding his identity, pushed him into a cab, whispered to the driver, and continued on his way. The result of this act was the conveyance of the unmarried man to the home of the married man, where his condition created anything but a pleasant surprise. The wife was, of course, mortified. Subsequently the father-in-law entered the room to remonstrate with him. After wasting much good advice, the father-in-law discovered the mistake, and was in the act of trying to persuade his daughter, probably much against her will, that the young man was not her husband, when the real husband put an end to the dispute by letting himself in at the hall door with a latch-key.

A Reanimated System.

Nervous, debilitated and desponding, the sufferer from indigestion and biliousness deserves the kindly sympathy of every man and woman whom heaven has blessed with a vigorous stomach and a regular flow of healthy bile. While in this forlorn condition let him commence a course of that supreme restorative, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. At the end of four or five weeks ask him how he feels and regard him attentively. You will see a new man, you will hear a new voice. Health and vigor will have returned to his frame, his words will be cheerful in purport and in tone, his eye will be clear and its expression untroubled, and he will tell you that he is free from pain, has a good appetite, sleeps soundly, and that his habit of body is natural and regular. We have seen this wonderful change effected in hundreds of instances by a faithful, persevering use of this incomparable medicated stimulant, which is among tonic remedies what Mount Washington is among the surrounding acclivities, it over-tops them all.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.

ASSETS JANUARY 1, 1873....$778,351 56.

Chartered in 1852.

Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

BOARD OF MANAGERS:

GEO. A. BERRY, President.
JOHN SCOTT, JAS. PARK, Jr., Vice Presidents.
D. E. McKINLEY, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, E. Rahm, C. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Herman, Robert O. Schmertz, Christopher Zug, John H. Haller, Solicitor.

CANDIDATES.

FOR MAYOR—
DAVID KIRK,
Subject to the decision of the City Republican Convention.

FOR MAYOR—
ALFRED SLACK,
OF SECOND WARD, ALLEGHENY.
Subject to the decision of the Republican voters of Allegheny.

FOR CONTROLLER—
CHARLES P. DUFF,
THIRTEENTH WARD.

FOR CITY CONTROLLER—
R. M. SNODGRASS,
SEVENTH WARD, PITTSBURGH.

POLITICAL:

REPUBLICAN City Conventions.

HEADQUARTERS
REPUBLICAN CITY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE,
PITTSBURGH, February 2, 1874.

In accordance with resolutions adopted by this Committee, the REPUBLICAN Voters of the City of Pittsburgh are hereby requested to meet at the usual places for holding Elections, on

Saturday, February 7, 1874,

Between the hours of 4 and 7 P. M., and Elect in each Election District ONE DELEGATE to each of the following Conventions, to wit:

Convention No. 1—MAYOR.

To be composed of ONE DELEGATE from each Election District to nominate one candidate for Mayor. This Convention to meet at Old City Hall, Market street.

Convention No. 2—TREASURER.

To be composed of ONE DELEGATE from each Election District to nominate one candidate for Treasurer. This Convention to meet in the Common Council Chamber, Municipal Hall, Smithfield st. cor.

Convention No. 3—CONTROLLER.

To be composed of ONE DELEGATE from each Election District to nominate one candidate for Controller. This Convention to meet in Select Council Chamber, Municipal Hall, Smithfield street.

These Conventions will assemble at the places designated above,

On MONDAY, February 9th, 1874,

AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M.

This Polls are Election shall be held by the Republican Election Officers and in cases of vacancies the same shall be filled by the remaining Republican Members of the Board. NONE BUT KNOWN REPUBLICANS ARE TO BE ALLOWED TO VOTE.

By order of the Committee,

ROBERT O. ELLIOTT, Chairman.
JOHN W. RIDDELL, } Vice
JOSEPH W. LEWIS, } Chairmen.
M. F. EGAN,
WM. J. HOEH, } Secretaries.
J. D. FLEMING,

BANK STATEMENTS.

STATEMENT OF CONDITION OF THE

People's Savings Bank,

OF PITTSBURGH,

ON 31ST OF JANUARY, 1874. Published by order of the Board of Trustees.

Cash	$ 152,960 84
Expenses and office furniture	6,089 57
Bonds, mortgages and other valid securities	821,218 34
Banking house	30,000 00
Real estate	785 33
	$1,041,054 08
Capital stock	$ 300,000 00
Contingent account	45,000 00
Premiums and interest	20,054 01
Dividends unpaid	491 00
Deposit account	674,508 07
	$1,041,054 08

CITY OF PITTSBURGH, SS.

Personally appeared before me William Little, a Notary Public in and for the county of Allegheny, Sidney E. Von Bonnhorst, Treasurer of the People's Savings Bank, of Pittsburgh, Pa., who being duly sworn according to law deposes and says that the foregoing is a true and correct statement of the condition of said bank at the date aforesaid.

S. F. VON BONNHORST, Treasurer.

Witness my hand and official seal this 31st of January, A. D. 1874.

WM. LITTLE, Notary Public.

EDUCATIONAL.

HOLLIDAYSBURG SEMINARY,
HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.
Rev. JOSEPH WAUGH, Principal.

The Twentieth Session of this Institution will begin FEBRUARY 11TH, 1874.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY,
CHESTER, PA.,

REOPENS JANUARY 8TH. Departments in Civil and Mechanical Engineering, the Classics and English branches thoroughly organized. For circulars apply to CHAS. H. PAULSON, Esq., 76 Fifth street, Pittsburgh, or to Col. THOS. HYATT, President.

MERCHANT TAILOR.
B. TIEGEL,
No. 53 SMITHFIELD STREET.

Just received, a full line of CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, for Fall and Winter Wear, AT LOWEST PRICES.

NOTICE—LETTERS TESTAMENTARY on the estate of OALEB RUSSELL, late of the city of Pittsburgh, Pa., deceased, have been granted to the subscribers. All persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the estate of said decedent must make known the same without delay to WM. K. KNIGHT and JAS. A. McFADDEN, Administrators, Mason Postoffice, Allegheny county, Pa.; or to THOMAS McFADDEN, Jr., No. 61 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. w

ASBESTOS BANK-VAULT LINING & NON CONDUCTING CEMENT
STEAM PIPES, FOR COVERING IMPROVED BOILERS & HOT BLAST PIPES WARRANTED.
W. C. CHILDS & CO., 133 WOOD ST.
MANUFACTURERS, PITTSBURGH.

COUCH SYRUP.

Dr. Addison's Cough Syrup,

Prepared from a recipe of the late Dr. Addison, for many years engaged in the practice of medicine in this vicinity, and well known to all Pittsburghers. This is an exceedingly pleasant, safe and agreeable Cough Remedy. Is perfectly harmless. Does not nauseate the stomach, allays the peculiar tickling sensation in the throat, which provokes coughing and disturbs the rest. It quiets and soothes the nerves, gives instant relief, and insures a perfect and speedy cure. This medicine is with great success at the hands of Dr. Addison, and was one of the agents that made him so popular among our townsmen. Sold by

JOSEPH BROWN,
DRUGGIST.
Corner Penn avenue and Sixth street.

DRY GOODS.

McKEE'S,

Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS.

Large Stock
AND
LOWEST PRICES.

Special Inducements
NOW
To Close Winter Stock.

A. D

FINANCE AND TRADE.

TUESDAY EVENING, February 3, 1874.

There has been a "count of noses" in the House of Representatives to ascertain the strength of the non-inflationists. The test will probably be made on the Ways and Means Committee's bill to legalize the issue of the $44,000,000 reserve, and to fix the maximum greenback circulation at $400,000,000. It is estimated that those opposed to inflation can muster ninety votes in the negative, irrespective of party considerations. If the bill goes to the Senate with so strong an opposition, it is believed the conservative financial element in the Senate will be able to defeat the bill, or at least limit the expansion to $44,000,000.

The act of July 12, 1870, authorized an additional issue of $54,000,000 national currency to banks organized in States and Territories having less than their proportion under the apportionment act of March 3d, 1865; it also provides that when this fifty-four millions has "been taken up" the Comptroller shall make requisition on banks having a circulation ex ceeding $1,000,000 in States having an excess of circulation, for the amount above $1,000,000; and, then, on banks having outstanding notes of more than $300,000 for their surplus, until he has called in $25,000,000 of currency, which is to be redistributed in accordance with the law governing the fifty-four millions.

The first question that now arises is, has the fifty-four millions been "taken up." The Comptroller has always held that the words *taken up*, in the proviso of this section, should be construed to mean, until the fifty-four millions should be actually in the possession of the banks which had applied therefor, and not until actual application should have been made for the whole amount. He has construed the application in the light of subscription contracts with the terms of which the applicants have not complied. At the same time he has maintained that he had no right to dispose of any of the circulation to banks except in the order of their application. There is no condition of time in the law referring to "taken up." There is no period fixed within which the circulation should be "taken up." Applications for the entire fifty-four millions have long been on file in the office of the Comptroller of the Currency. But for several months, at least six months, there have been four or five millions which have not been issued, from the fact that the banks which have made application for that amount, and to whom that amount has been assigned, have not chosen to comply with the general provisions of the National Bank act, which necessarily precede the issue to them of their circulation.

When, however, this question is settled, the Comptroller has no option but to make the requisition as prescribed by law. If the banks in question do not return the amount of circulation called in within one year it is made the duty of the Comptroller to sell the bonds held as security for their circulation, equal to the amount to be withdrawn, and with the proceeds of such sales to redeem the outstanding notes of these banks as he can get possession of them.

The Comptroller in his report expresses the opinion that the banks will not comply with the requisitions made on them, on account of the heavy expenses incident to such action, but will avail themselves of the privilege of depositing legal tenders, withdrawing their bonds and letting the department gather up their notes as they come into its possession. The time necessary to accomplish this result would be so long that the South and West would gain no immediate benefits from this source. The Comptroller therefore recommends the repeal of this portion of the act of July 12, 1870.

Should this repealing act be passed, there is to be a demand for $25,000,000 additional bank notes. It is reported in Washington that the recent Democratic caucus decided that that party should unite to demand either the immediate withdrawal of the $25,000,000 in question or an issue of an additional $25,000,000 as an equivalent therefor. A sub-committee of the Committee on Banking and Currency have now under consideration, with instructions to report, a bill making provision to immediately supply the Western and Southern States with the twenty-five millions additional currency.

If the two bills referred to become a law they would effect a practical increase of the currency at this session of Congress of sixty-five millions.

—The lease of the banking building lately occupied by Ira B. McVay & Co., on the corner of Fourth avenue and Smithfield street, was sold last evening at McIlwaine's stock rooms for $5,850 premium. The lease has seven years to run from April first next, the Monongahela Savings bank being the purchasers.

—The import entries at New York of foreign dry goods and general merchandise (not including for-
eign specie), since July 1, 1873, are as follows. The figures are official to the close of December, and since semi-official from the custom house:

July	$31,423,169	December	$ 20,214,570
August	32,643,387	January 10	7,254,24
September	29 772,735	January 11	7,712,254
October	37,575,914	January 24	4,791,247
November	20,784,951	January 31	5,552,972
Total	$187,748,875		
To same date, 1872			230,867,104
Decrease since July 1			$ 43,118,229

The export clearances from New York of domestic produce and miscellaneous goods, including foreign articles re-exported since July 1, 1873, are as follows:

July	$25,691,503	December	$25,250,750
August	24,843,509	January 1	4,909,686
September	28,129,042	January 14	4,505,748
October	21,946,838	January 21	5,990,182
November	28,495,582	January 28	5,406,957
Total since July 1			$181,589,663
To same date 1873			145,111,699
Increase since July 1			$36,427,963
Gold, January 31, 1874			111¾ @ cent.
Gold, February 3, 1874			113¾ @ cent.

The exports of gold and silver from New York since July 1, 1873, are as follows:

July	$10,528,043	December	$2 447,271
August	2,198,549	January 10	549,415
September	2,502 625	January 17	1,242,426
October	2,102,442	January 24	1,027,013
November	2,545,842	January 31	500,000
Total since July 1			$24,089,789
Total same date, 1873			44,246,842
Decrease since July 1			$18,157,053

The customs receipts in gold deposited in the New York office of the United States Treasurer and the gold interest paid out by this office since July 1, 1873, are as follows:

	Customs.	Gold Interest.
July	$ 9,438,462	$9,931,377
August	13,484,785	5,421,843
September	11,296,978	1,494,593
October	8,146,522	3,237,384
November	8,508,257	2,707,751
December	6,558,461	6,515,425
January	10,193,206	9,752,291
Total, 1874	$66,649,691	$39,993,834
Total, 1873	78,920,756	54,576,949

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, &c., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange, during the day. Furnished by Luther S. Kauffman, broker, 96 Fourth avenue:

February 3, 1874.	10:30 A. M.	11:30 A. M.	12:30 P. M.	1:30 P. M.	2:30 P. M.	3:30 P. M.
Gold	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾
Western Union Tele'g'h	75¾	75¾	75¾	75¾	75¾	75¾
Pacific Mail	42¾	42¾	42¾	42¾	42¾	42¾
Adams Express		94	94¼	94		
Wells, Fargo Express				75¾		
American Express			64		63¾	
United States Express			48		48	
New York Central	103¾	103	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾
Erie	48¾	48¾	48¾	48¾	48¾	48¾
Michigan Central			89½			
Michigan Southern	84¾	84¾	84¾	84¾	84¾	84¾
Illinois Central			102		102	
Cleveland & Pittsburgh			93			
Chicago & Northwestern	59	58¾	59	58¾	58¾	59¼
Do Preferred			76			
Rock Island	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	105	105¼
St. Paul			36¾		36¾	36¾
Do Preferred	70¾	70¾	70¾	70¾	70¾	71
Wabash	62¾	62¾	62¾	62¾	62¾	62¾
Fort Wayne			97¾			
Ohio and Mississippi	34¾	34	34¾	34¼	34¾	34¾
Union Pacific	30	30¼	30¼	30¼		
Chicago and Alton		126	126	126		
Marlett						
A. & P. Preferred						

—The following are the quotations for government and State bonds received by wire from New York to-day:

	Morn.	Noon.	Close.
U. S. 6s, 1881	117¾	117¾	117¾
U. S. 6s, 1881, coupons	118¼	118¼	118¼
5-20s, 1865	115	115	115¾
5-20s, 1864	116¾	116¾	116¾
5-20s, 1865	117¾	117¾	117¾
5-20s, new	116¾	116¾	116¾
5-20s, 1867	117¾	117¾	117¾
5-20s, 1868	117¾	117¾	117¾
10-40s	110¾	110¾	110¾
10-40s, coupons	114¼	114¼	114¼
Currency 6s	115¼	115¼	115¼
New 5 per cents	111¾	111¾	111¾

STATE BONDS.			
Tennessee		81¾	81¾
Tennessee, new		81¾	81¾
South Carolina, April		16	16
South Carolina, July		9	9¼
Missouri 6s		92¾	92¾

—Robinson & Co., bankers, Fourth avenue, furnish the following report of active stocks at the Philadelphia Board:

Penna. R. R.	48¾
Penna. Scrip	98
Reading	57
United Co.'s N. J.	117¾
Oil Creek	59¾
Lehigh Valley	90¾
A. V. R. R. 7 30	44¾
Central Transportation	50
Empire Transportation	47

Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis, 7s, ex-coup. 67

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
TUESDAY, February 3, 1874.

Cattle.

The receipts of cattle this week so far have been rather heavy. The quality of the offerings generally good. The market so far has been about the same as last week. Not many cattle are selling yet, the market not fairly opened. In the absence of sales on which to base quotations we withhold prices until our next report.

Hogs.

The run of good hogs light; that of common stuff rather heavy. The market is good and trade active for prime stock, and dull on the lower grades. At this writing the market is good and closes firm at the following figures:

PRICES.

Extra Philadelphia, $6 70; prime do, $6 50 to $6 60; good mixed hogs, $5 90 to $6 25; Yorkers, $5 60 to $5 90.

Sheep.

The receipts of sheep this week, so far, have been heavy. The quality generally good. Trade so far has ruled brisk; almost as many sheep being weighed to-day as during the whole of last week. Prices of good sheep are fair, and the market closes moderately firm at about the following:

PRICES.

Extra 100 lbs, fine wool, $6 90; extra 95 lbs, fine wool, $6 25 to $6 40; extra 90 lbs, fine wool, $6; prime do, $5 75; fine wool, $5 50 to $5 75.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL,
PITTSBURGH, February 4, 1874.

REMARKS—The business we noted yesterday has been maintained in the oil regions and a further advance has been established together with a fair amount of transactions at the advance. As a matter of course producers were well pleased with the situation.

CRUDE.

We heard of no transactions in this market. The following sales were reported at

PARKER'S.

5,000 bbls United, spot	$1 55
1,000 bbls United, spot	1 62¾
1,000 bbls Union	1 62¾
1,000 bbls Union	1 65

REFINED.

The advance we noted in this market of ¼c has been maintained with sales at the works, free on cars, 12¼c.

Philadelphia—Spot, 14¼c; February, last half, 14¾c; March, 15c; April, 15¼c.

New York—Steady at 14¾@14¾c.

OIL BARRELS.

Market steady; city, $1 90; country, $1 85.

TITUSVILLE, February 3.—The Courier says: The market was quiet but firm, with very little oil offering at bidding prices. On upper road there was a stronger feeling than yesterday ruling, closing at $1 80 for spot, with more disposition to deal in futures. At Oil City there was quite a material advance—$1 65 being freely bid, with few sellers. At Parkers there was little excitement but a very firm feeling, closing for United $1 55¾, Union $1 62¾ bid. Sales:

1,000 bbls, upper road, spot	$1 80
500 bbls, upper road, spot	1 77½
500 bbls, upper road, spot	1 75
5,000 bbls, upper road, put February, 60 days, (250)	1 75
5,000 bbls, upper road, put February, (250)	1 75
4,000 bbls, upper road, put February, (250)	1 75
500 bbls, lower road, spot	1 57½
500 bbls, lower road, spot	1 57½
1,000 bbls, Oil City, spot	1 64¾
1,000 bbls, Oil City, spot	1 65
1,000 bbls, Parker's, United, spot	1 55
1,000 bbls, Parker's, United, spot	1 55
3,000 bbls, Parker's, United, spot	1 55
1,000 bbls, Parker's, United, spot	1 56½
2,000 bbls, Parker's, Union	1 62½
1,000 bbls, Parker's, Union	1 65

OIL CITY, February 3.—Market quiet at $1 60.

PETROLEUM CENTER, February 3.—Market firm and unchanged, with a strong feeling.

TITUSVILLE, February 3.—Market nominally $1 40a1 45.

TITUSVILLE, February 3.—Market not fairly opened and quiet at $1 80.

PARKER'S, February 3.—Market quiet and firm; Union prior $1 62; other lines $1,62½ to ——.

NEW YORK, February 3.—closing 2.—Market moderately quiet and unchanged with better prices asked. Crude in bulk 6¾c bid, 7c asked. Refined steady at 14¾a 14¾c. Cases 19¼a20¾c. Naphtha 8¾c. Philadelphia—Refined 14¾, deliveries extending through first half this month; 3,000 bbls first half April brought 15c.

PHILADELPHIA, February 3.—Market steady; S W 14¾c; crude 6¼c; cases 18¾c; sales, February, 14¾c. Futures: February 14¾c; March 15c; April 15¼c.

Crude Oil Received by A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
H & B	Vesta O W	316
H & B	Vesta O W	410
Hamnell	Standard O W	200
McKelvey	Cosmos O W	930
Lockhart & Frew	Brilliant O W	2,394
Duncan	American O W	943
H & B	American O W	536

Crude Oil Received by River and Rail.

	Bbls.		Bbls.
Vesta O W	726	Brilliant O W	2,394
Standard O W	410	American O W	1,478
Cosmos O W	930		
Total			5,838

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
TUESDAY, February 3, 1874.

REMARKS—The earth is covered with a slight coating of snow, and the weather is cold. Considerable ice is running in the Allegheny river, and should matters continue in this state for a few days, ice should not be scarce next summer.

The sidewalks and streets were rather unsafe for pedestrians, unless they wore "gums" or "creepers." This state of affairs, to some extent, affected the volume of trade.

The change in the weather has been timely for dealers in poultry, game, &c., but *vice versa* for holders of potatoes, apples, turnips, &c.

The grain market is in the same shape as at last quotations. Wheat is generally taken by mills, leaving little for commission merchants to handle. Brewers are commencing to receive their supplies of barley, but we do not think there will be much purchasing largely so long as the bull movement in the west continues. Oats, corn and rye are in fair request. Bacon and provisions are unchanged in prices, though a better trade demand than usual at this season of the year is reported by leading dealers.

The grocery market cannot be reported active, which may, in some degree be accounted for by the almost impassable state of the roads in the country, which renders it next to impossible to get to or from the fountain head of the market.

The flour market is quiet and absolutely unchanged in prices, with no disposition on the part of holders to make concessions to effect sales.

In a word the market is dull—but not more so than is usual at this season of the year, and, all things taken into calm consideration, much better than could reasonably be expected.

Below will be found the receipts of leading articles of produce for the past twenty-four hours:

Flour, bbls	1,260	Apples, bbls	54
Cheese, lbs	24	Corn, sks	1,870
Wheat, sks	170	Barley, sks	1,570
Rye, sks	140	Oats, sks	1,307
Butter, pkgs	61	Bacon, pcs	4,707
Bacon, lbs	250		

We omit extended quotations.

IRON MARKETS.

LOUISVILLE,
February 2.—A tame and even heavy market for pig iron has continued through the week, and the position of affairs is unsatisfactory. The demoralization of labor limits the demand from the workshops, and the consumption for railroad purposes is of course at a minimum. Prices are unsettled, but there is no positive decline noted. Our quotations are nominal.

In iron manufactures on the other hand, there is increased confidence, with checked production and steadily increasing demand. The tone is firm, but no advance is quotable except in nails, the card rates having been raised 12½c.

Pig iron we quote as follows:

Hanging Rock foundry—	
Extra No. 1	$41 @42
No 1 C pig iron	39@41
No. 2 foundry	34@35
No 2 or mill	32@33
No. 1 foundry	37@39
No. 2 foundry	34@34
No 1 stonecoal foundry Missouri Red S	40@41
No 2 stonecoal foundry Missouri Red S	38@39
No 3 or mill foundry Missouri Red S	34@34
C C Car wheel iron—	
Ohio Hecla	65a
No. 1 Red river cold blast	60@61
No. 2 Red river and cottage	60@61
Nos 3 and 4 Red river at 10 tage	60@61
Nos. 5 and 6 or white iron	60@61
C. C. Tennessee car wheel—	
No. 1 Dover, cold blast	56@58
No. 2 Dover cold blast	56@56
White and mottled	56@56

—Courier-Journal.

Coal at New Orleans.

C. A Miltenberger, coal commission merchant, No. 53 Camp street, New Orleans, places us under obligations for his statement showing the arrivals, consumption, etc., of Pittsburgh coal in that city, for the year ending December 31, 1873. It is as follows:

87 CK ON HAND.	Boats.	Barges.
January 1	53	2
February 1	81	2
March 1	31	3
May 1	26	6
June 1	85	7
July 1	41	7
August 1	29	2
September 1	19	2
October 1	16	3
November 1	42	1
December 1	20	
Total	393	36

ARRIVALS	Boats.	Barges.
January 1	88	3
April 1	26	7
May 1	101	17
June 1	92	
July 1	92	
December 1	47	7
Total	393	36

CONSUMPTION.	Boats.	Barges.
January 1	91	1
February 1	32	
March 1	31	3
April 1	82	4
May 1	26	6
June 1	247	16
July 1	206	9
August 1	179	4
September 1	158	4
October 1	142	2
November 1	118	7
December 1	145	7
Total	1,576	54

Prices ruled as follows: During December, 1872, 60 to 85 cents per barrel; January, 1873, 60a to $1; February, 25 to 55 cents; March, 50 to 85 cents; April, 55½ to 75 cents; May, 55 to 80 cents; June, 50 to 75c cents; July, 55a to 90 cents; August, 60 to 65 cents; September, 65 to 70 cents; October, 70 to cents; November, 70 to 60 cents.

The arrivals, consumption and price of coal given on the first of each month, are for the month previous, as, for instance, that reported on January 1 covers the report for December, 1872, and so on throughout the statement. French Creeks are classed as barges. Average contents of boats, about 5,800 bushels; barges, 4,500 barrels. Total consumption, 1873, 9,84,566 barrels of coal. Average consumption 1869, 1870, 1871 and 1872, 3,158,000.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, February 3.—Cotton, corn and barley quiet and unchanged. Flour firm and unchanged. Wheat dull at $1 48a1 50. Oats steady at 45a46c. Rye firm. Pork quiet at $15a15 87. Lard quiet at 9 1 16c for steam; 9¾c for kettle. Bulk meats quiet; shoulders 6½c; clear rib 7¾c; clear 8¼c. Bacon shoulders quiet at 7¾a7¾c; clear rib 8¾a9c; clear 9¾c. Hogs active; light selling at $5 90a6 05; heavy $5 90a6 05; receipts 2,075 head; shipments 1,860 head. Whisky—demand fair and market firm at 95c.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, February 3.—Trade was almost paralyzed to-day by the heaviest snow storm of the season. Market for cotton goods firm but unchanged, with a moderate demand for a small distribution. Fine browns and bleached shirtings. Worsted dress goods in fair demand by country jobbers. Prints less active. Fancy cassimeres, worsted coatings and jeans inactive. Foreign goods dull.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, February 3.—Cotton quiet at 15c. Flour in jobbing operations $4 50a5 00. Corn quiet. Oats quiet at 50a51c. Pork $15 12a15 50. Bulk shoulders 6¼c; clear rib 8¾a8¾c; clear 9¾a9¾c. Bacon shoulders 7¾c; clear rib 9½c; clear 9¾a9¾c. Sugar cured hams 12¾a13¾c. Lard in tierces 9¾a 9¾c; in kegs 10¾a10¾c; good nominal. Whisky quiet at 94c.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, February 3.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet and steady; Ohio and Indiana $1 55a1 65. Corn quiet at 50a52c. Rye quiet at 94a97c. Pork nominal at $16 50; Bulk shoulders 6¾c; clear rib 8¾c. Bacon steady; shoulders 7¾c. Lard nominal. Butter unchanged. Coffee dull at 18a21¾c. Whisky steady at $1 03½.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, February 3.—Flour—demand fair and market firm. Wheat firm; red winter Wabash $1 62; No 2 $1 50; amber Michigan $1 49¾al 49¾, seller February, $1 49¾, seller April. Corn—demand fair and market firm; high mixed, seller February, 65¾c; low mixed 61¾c. Oats steady with a moderate demand; No 2, 47c.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, February 3.—Corn active and firmer; white 75a77c; yellow 73a75c. Oats firm at 51. Hay quiet; prime $20; choice $21 50. Pork in fair demand and higher at $16 75a17. Dry salt meats active, scarce and firmer at 6¾a7, 8¾a8¾c. Bacon scarce, active and firm at 8a9¾a10¾c. Others unchanged.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, February 3.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and unsettled; No 1 Milwaukee, $1 26¾; No 2, $1 24¾. Oats—demand good at full prices; No 2, 41¾c. Corn—demand fair and market firm; No 2 mixed, 56c. Rye firm; No 1, 77½c. Barley—demand fair and market firm; No 2, $1 85.

Nashville Market.

NASHVILLE, February 3.—Cotton steady at 12¾a 13¾c. Wheat active at $1 35a1 70. Flour, corn and oats quiet and unchanged. Lard 10c. Bulk shoulders 7c; clear rib 8¾c; clear 8¾c. Whisky—demand fair and market firm at $1.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 111¾.

NEW YORK, February 3, 1874.

MONEY

easy at 4a5 per cent.

STERLING

firm at $4 84 for sixty days, and $4 87 for sight. Customs receipts $580,000. Produce exports for the week $5,762,000.

GOLD

dull at 111¾a111¾, closing at former figure. Carrying rates 3a5 per cent. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $368,000. Clearings $38,000,000.

GOVERNMENTS

strong and a fraction higher.

U. S. coupons, 1881	118¾	5-20s, '68	117¾
5-20s, '62	115¾	5-20s, '68	117¾
5 20s, '64	117¾	New 5s	111¾
5 20s, '65	117¾	10-40s	114¾
5-20s, '65, new	116¾	Currency 6's	115¾

STATE BONDS

quiet and nominal.

Missouri	92	Virginia, old	39
Tennessee, old	81¾	North Carolina, old	28
Tennessee, new	81¾	North Carolina, new	18
Virginia, new	47		

STOCKS

dull until near the close, when there seemed to be a quiet and strong buying movement, and market closed strong at the highest point of the day. The improvement was general, and ranged ¼ to 3 per cent. The strongest stocks were Missouri Pacific, which advanced 2 per cent; Pacific Mail, Cleveland, Columbus and Indiana Central, Union Pacific, Northwest, and New York Central. Sales between ten and two o'clock, 67,000 shares, of which 8,000 were Western Union, 8 500 Union Pacific, 19,000 Pacific Mail, and 7,000 Lake Shore.

Canton	45	Toledo & Wabash	52¾
W. U. Telegraph	75¾	Do preferred	70
Quicksilver	29	Fort Wayne	97¾
American Express	94¾	Terre Haute	14
Wells, Fargo & Co	74	Do preferred	31½
U. S. Express	69¾	Chicago and Alton	126
Pacific Mail	42¾	Do preferred	130
New York Central	103¾	Ohio and Mississippi	34¾
Erie	48¾	Clev., Col. and Cin.	94¾
Do preferred	71	Burlington & Quincy	106
Harlem	126	Lake Shore	81¾
Do preferred	118	Panama	311
Michigan Central	93	Illinois Central	102
Pittsburgh	87¾	Union Pacific	35
Northwest	59¾	Central Pacific bonds	95
Do preferred	72	Union Pacific bonds	85¾
Rock Island	106¾	Hartford and Erie	2¾
New Jersey Central	103¾	Delaware and Lack	31¾
St. Paul	36¾	Bankers' bills	84¾a
Do pie eired	71		

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, February 3, 1874.

FLOUR—Market dull and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat active and prices advanced, but closing quiet; No. 1 spring $1 26; No. 2 $1 02¾ cash or February, $1 25¾; March; No. 2 $1 16¾l 17; rejected $1 09a1 10 Corn—demand active and prices advanced; No. 2 mixed 58¾c cash or seller February, 59¾a60c seller March, 61c seller April; rejected 54c. Oats steady with moderate demand; No. 2, 45c cash, 44c March. Rye quiet; No. 1, 83c. Barley dull and easier; No 1 $1 95; regular $1 86a2 00; fresh No. 2 steady at $1 65a1 70.

DRESSED HOGS—Market steady at $5 40a5 60 for light; heavy $5 30a$5 60.

PROVISIONS—Pork active at $14 25a14 40 cash. Lard—demand fair and market firm at 9a9c cash. Bulk meats—demand good at full prices; shoulders 5¾c; short rib middles held at 7¾c; green shoulders sold at 5¾c.

WHISKY—Demand fair and market firm at 97c.

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, February 3.—Cattle—Receipts, including reported arrivals, 2,499 head; total for the week 5,848. Market opened draggingly; owners held at ¼c advance on last week's prices, and obtained it; regular buyers held off; quality of stock fine; all sold. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, including reported arrivals, 3,000 head; total for the week 7,800 head. Market moderately active at 25c per cwt. on last week's quotations.

Hogs—Receipts, including reported arrivals, 1,400 head; total for the week 3,000 head, against 7,800 head same time last week. Market at a dead lock, buyers holding off for a decline; there were not sufficient sales to establish prices; Yorkers $5 50a 5 75; heavy hogs $5 30a5 35.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, February 3.—Cotton dull at 15½c. Flour strongly in buyer's favor; superfine western and State $5 35a5 15; common to good $6 25a6 90; Ohio $6 50a6 90; extra do $6 95a7 10; Missouri opened higher but closed quiet with advance lost; No 2 Milwaukee $1 57a1 60; No 3 spring $1 51a1 55. Rye and malt quiet. Barley firmer at $1 55. Corn firm; new western mixed afloat 52a53c; old western mixed 56a57c; new white 63a63½c. Hay, hops and provisions dull, but unchanged. Petroleum unsettled; crude 7½c; refined 15c bid, 15¼c asked; 48c. Eggs firm at 21a22c. Pork quiet at $15 12. Beef and cut meats unchanged; middles firmer; long clear 8 9-16c; short 8¾c. Lard heavy at 9 3-16a 9 5-16c. Butter firm at 25a35c. Cheese firm at 9¾a 10¾c.

Memphis Market.

MEMPHIS, February 3.—Cotton steady; good ordinary 13a13½c; low middling 12¾a13c. Flour dull at $6a6 50. Corn active at 75a76c. Oats dull at 58a59c. Lard firm at 9¼a9½c. Bulkmeats quiet and unchanged.

New York Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, February 3.—Hogs—Receipts, 3,000 head; market firm and [illegible] higher; sales at $6 10a6 40; [illegible] weights, at $6a6 25; western $1 25a7 75.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, February 3.—Flour weak; concessions would have to be made to sell. Wheat dull; red $1 55; rye 96c. Corn dull; new yellow 70a71c; old 82c; white 86c. Oats 56a57c. Whisky $1 02.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, February 3.—Wheat steady; No. 1 red, $1 57; No. 2 do, $1 48. Corn firm at 71a72c. Oats steady at 50c. Petroleum firm and unchanged.

Oswego Market.

OSWEGO, February 3.—Wheat quiet; No 1 Milwaukee $1 60. Corn steady at 80c. Barley firm; Canada held $2 10.

Philadelphia Wool Market.

PHILADELPHIA, February 3.—Wool nominally unchanged, dull and stock scarce.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

DATE OF DEPARTURE FROM NEW YORK, 1874.

Abyssinia	February 4	Liverpool.
Oder	February 4	London.
Trinacria	February 4	Glasgow.
Arragon	February 4	Bristol.
Westphalia	February 4	Hamburg.
America	February 7	France.
Spain	February 7	Liverpool.
California	February 7	Glasgow.
Dalia	February 7	Bristol.
Mosel	February 7	Liverpool.
City of Chester	February 7	Liverpool.
Baltic	February 7	Liverpool.
State of Georgia	February 7	Liverpool.
Goethe	February 7	Hamburg.
Hammonia	February 10	Liverpool.
Periere	February 11	France.
Celtia	February 11	Liverpool.
Italia	February 11	Glasgow.
Canada	February 14	Liverpool.
Australia	February 14	Glasgow.
City of New York	February 14	Liverpool.
Java	February 14	Liverpool.
Wisconsin	February 17	Liverpool.
Algeria	February 18	Liverpool.
Cimbria	February 18	Hamburg.
Pommeranela	February 19	Hamburg.
Europe	February 21	France.
Ethiopia	February 21	Liverpool.
Great Western	February 21	Glasgow.
City of Antwerp	February 21	Liverpool.
Republic	February 21	Liverpool.
Baltic of Pennsylvania	February 21	Liverpool.
Schiller	February 24	Hamburg.
Holsatia	February 24	Liverpool.
St. Laurent	February 24	France.
Russia	February 25	Liverpool.
Victoria	February 25	Glasgow.
Holsatia	February 26	Hamburg.
Germania	February 28	Liverpool.
City of Brooklyn	February 28	Liverpool.
Adriatic	February 28	Liverpool.
Gamtgrafah	February 28	Cardiff.

FROM BOSTON.

Samaria	February 7	Liverpool.
Hecla	February 14	Liverpool.
Marathon	February 21	Liverpool.
Atlas	February 28	Liverpool.

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

Ohio	February 5	Liverpool.
Abbotsford	February 12	Liverpool.
Indiana	February 19	Liverpool.
Neuderland	February 20	Antwerp.
Vanderland	February 25	Liverpool.
Kehlworth	February 26	Liverpool.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

OBSERVER'S OFFICE, SIGNAL SERVICE, U. S. A.,
PITTSBURGH, February 3, 1874.

The following is the daily report of the stage of water, with changes in the twenty-four hours ending 3 P. M.:

STATIONS.	ABOVE LOW W'R.	CHANGE —ON—		DIRECT'N OF WIND.	STATE OF WEATHER.
	Ft.	In.	Ft.	In.	
Cairo	34	0	12	9	E.	Clear.
Cincinnati	36	0	13	2	N. W.	Cloudy.
Davenport	7	5	—1	11	N. W.	Cloudy.
Louisville	16	0	—1	6	W.	Cloudy.
Memphis	26	6	15	6	W.	Fair.
Nashville	19	0	—6	10	S. W.	Fair.
New Orleans	7	0	—2	7	S. W.	Cloudy.
Omaha	4	2	—	7	N. W.	Cloudy.
Pittsburgh	7	9	—1	9	S. W.	Cloudy.
Shreveport	17	6	10	4	Calm.	Fair.
St. Louis	11	2	—0	4	N. W.	Clear.
Vicksburg	23	0	11	3	N. W.	Fair.

"Below high water mark.

DANIEL O'LEARY,
Observer, Signal Service, U. S. A.

Brownsville.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BROWNSVILLE, Pa., February 3, 1874.

River stationary, with eight feet of water in the channel. Weather cloudy. Thermometer 34 degrees at 5 P. M.

Wheeling.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WHEELING, Pa., February 3, 1874.

River eight feet eleven inches and falling. Departed—J. E. Rankin, for Parkersburg, 3 A. M.; Courier, for Parkersburg, 11 A. M.; Andes, for Cincinnati, 4 P. M. Cloudy.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, February 3.—River twenty-six feet six inches, and falling slowly. Arrived—R. R. Hinde, Wheeling; Charmer, Evansville; Minnesota, Memphis; Louisville, New Orleans; Shippers' Own, Nashville. Departed—R. R. Hudson, Wheeling; Minnesota, Memphis. Cloudy and colder.

Evansville.

EVANSVILLE, February 3.—Cloudy. Mercury 32 degrees. River fallen two feet, with twenty-five feet by mark. Port list: Up—Silverthorn, Exporter, Ben Franklin, Fayette, Mary Ament, Down—Tarnacon, Ironsides, Florence Lee. Business fair.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, February 3.—River still falling slowly, with seventeen feet six inches on the shoals. Weather clear and pleasant. Arrived—Eddyville, Upper Cumberland. Departed—Laura Davis, St. Louis.

Cairo.

CAIRO, February 3.—Arrived—Idlewild, Evansville; City of Chester, St. Louis; Shannon, New Orleans; James Howard, New Orleans. Departed—Arlington, Memphis; Chester, Memphis; Shannon, Cincinnati; Mohawk, New Orleans. River fallen three inches. Clear. Mercury 36 degrees.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, February 3.—Arrived—Grand Tower, Memphis; Sam Roberts and John Gilmore, Cairo; Capital City and Joe Kinney, Tennessee River; City of Louisiana, Keokuk; Lasarge, Red river; City of Vicksburg, Vicksburg; Ed. Hobbs, Wheeling. River falling, with about eight feet to Cairo, and some ice running. Clear and pleasant.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, February 3.—Clear and pleasant. River rising slowly. Arrived—Parker, Cincinnati. Departed—Belle of Texas, Pine Blu

The Pittsburgh Commercial: Wednesday, February 4, 1874.

CITY MATTERS.

Wanted,

Cast-off clothing for the destitute, at the Bethesda Young Men's Home, Duquesne way, between Eighth and Ninth streets.

Internal Revenue Collections.

The Internal Revenue collections made in the Twenty-second district during January were as follows:

Taxes collected on spirits	$ 23,886 40
Total collections on tobacco	23,778 93
Total collections on fermented liquors	13,411 92
Total collections on banks and bankers	55,921 31
Total penalties, &c., collected	69 91
Grand total	$111,547 07

Pittsburgh Letter Carriers Report.

The letter carriers of this city made the following deliveries and collections during January:

Delivered—Mail letters, 171,479; mail postal cards, 13,321; drop letters, 40,678; drop postal cards, 8,660; papers, 69,723.

Collected—Mail letters, 129,747; city letters, 26,782; postal cards, 19,558; papers, 7,341.

Four deliveries and five collections are made 6:00 in the business part of the city, the last collection being at 7 P.M.

Twenty-Seventh Ward Primaries.

The Republican voters of the Thirty-seventh ward are requested to meet at the old school house, in Wilkinsburg, on Thursday evening next, at seven o'clock, to suggest names for candidates for the several offices to be filled at the election on Tuesday, February 17th. The primary meetings to nominate a ticket from the names suggested, will be held on Saturday afternoon next, between the hours of four and seven o'clock, at which time delegates will be chosen to the City Nominating Conventions.

Massillon and Cleveland Railroad.

The annual meeting of the Massillon and Cleveland Railroad Company was held at Massillon on Monday, at which time an election for a Board of Directors was held to serve during the ensuing year. The election resulted in the choice of the following persons: Thomas D. Messler, J. N. McCullough, G. W. Cass, William Stewart, J. A. Rhodes, Kent Jarvis, J. Warwick. The board subsequently reorganized by re-electing Thomas D. Messler, President, and F. M. Hutchinson, Secretary and Treasurer.

Methodist Episcopal Church Conference.

The Allegheny District Methodist Episcopal Conference met yesterday morning in the Arch street church, Allegheny City.

Rev. E. H. Nesbit presided, and Rev. T. S. Hodgsen was elected permanent Secretary.

The programme of the exercises was followed, with one or two exceptions, which embraced the examination of candidates, recommendation for orders, etc., on State work in the district; on Sunday Schools, &c.

The report of the Committee on Local Preachers for Ordination for orders or recommendations to the annual Conference, was laid over for the present.

In the afternoon, Hon. J. W. F. White addressed the Conference on "How to best utilize the local ministry," and in the evening, Rev. J. L. Deens spoke upon "How to make the most out of a District Conference."

Fourth Ward, Allegheny, Republican Meeting.

The Republicans of the Fourth ward, Allegheny, held a meeting last evening for the purpose of suggesting candidates for ward officers, with the following result:

Select Council—J. C. Patterson.

Common Council—Peter Walter, Jr., Chas. Hetzel, William Benton and Joseph Lautner.

School Directors—R. D. Barker, F. H. Eggers, Joseph Craig, R. C. Miller.

Directors of Poor—Leonard Walter, Jr., John Dunn.

Judge of Election—First precinct, John Dalzell; Second precinct, John Keown.

Inspectors—First precinct, Samuel Hartzell, W. C. Chalfant; Second precinct, Geo. Dierker, Leonard Walter, Jr.

Assessor—First precinct, William Gardner; Second precinct, William Brown, John Friedman.

Constable—Elijah Barker.

Seventh Ward, Pittsburgh, Republicans.

The Republican voters of the Seventh ward held a meeting last evening at the Franklin street school house for the purpose of suggesting candidates for nomination for ward officers to be voted for at the ensuing election.

Mr. M. F. Egan was chosen chairman of the meeting, and Joseph A. Butler, Esq., secretary.

The suggestions made were as below from which it will appear that there will be no opposition to the candidates for nomination. The primary election will be held on Saturday at the same time as the primary for the nomination of city officers.

Select Council—Chas. Jeremy.

Common Council—Samuel Mears.

School Directors—H. Lee Mason.

Assessor—William Fleming.

Assistant Assessors—William J. Logan and Luke Chapman.

Constable—Geo. K. Monigomery.

Judge of Election—William Floyd.

Inspector—Joseph K. Scott.

Return Inspector—William Douglass.

The meeting adjourned until Thursday evening next.

A Pittsburgh Lady in Chicago.

The Chicago *Post and Mail* says: The conservatory concert last evening at Kimball's piano warerooms, was a very enjoyable affair, and reflected much credit upon both the teachers and the pupils who took part. The instrumental part of the programme was quite classical, and did the appreciative more than ordinary interest. The three young lady pupils who took part, did themselves especial credit. Miss Frances Adams played Chopin's wonderful "Ballade" in A flat, in a very charming manner, though the tempo was taken a little too slow. Miss Zo Swissheim (daughter of the well-known authoress) played the piano part in the Allegro and Andante of the Beethoven Sonata for piano and cello, and a very brilliant composition by Mr. Goldbeck, entitled "Flashes from the West." She has great execution, great delicacy, nervous force, and that poetic dreaminess which would make her, we should think, wonderfully successful as an interpreter of Chopin. Miss Hattie Cady played the 'Warum,' and the 'Novelette,' by Schumann, and the piano part in the Scherzo and Finale of the Beethoven trio. She has much of artistic finish, a clear, crisp execution, the muscular power that gives breadth to her style, together with a self-poise that is unusual in one so young. All three of these young ladies were deservedly encored, but responded only by bowing their acknowledgments.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

Mr. Couldock appeared last evening in his unequaled representation of Luke Fielding, in the "Willow Copse." The audience was large and appreciative. The play is one in which Mr. Couldock is well known here, and his popularity is again fully attested. We are glad to announce that "Willow Copse" will be repeated this evening, when a still larger audience will doubtless be in attendance. Miss Wilmot takes the part of Rose, and renders it unusually well.

Trimble's Varieties Theater.

There will be a matinee at the Trimble Varieties this afternoon, at which all ladies so minded can see the really great company there engaged in a long performance. In the evening the usual full olio performance, with ballet and drama, will be given.

Academy of Music.

Dr. Wiljalba Frikell gave his first performance here last evening, before a fair auditory. His experiments are all new, some remarkably beautiful, and all marked by great dexterity. He will appear again on Thursday evening.

THE RELIGIOUS AMENDMENT CONVENTION.

Programme for Wednesday.

The order of exercises at the National Convention in Library Hall to-day, will be as follows:

AFTERNOON AT TWO O'CLOCK.

Address by Dr. T. P. Stevenson, "The Nature and Object of the Amendment Movement."

Address by Hon. Felix R. Brunot.

Address by Rev. D. McAllister, "Testimonial to the Religious Defect of the Constitution."

EVENING AT SEVEN AND A-HALF O'CLOCK.

Address by Prof. David R. Kerr, D.D. "The Responsibility of Nations to God."

Address by Dr. Jonathan Edwards.

Address by Hon. R. Audley Brown. "The Relation of the Religious Amendment to the Suffrage of Opposing Citizens."

Address by Prof. C. A. Blanchard. "The Conflict of Law."

SUPPER ÆSTHETICS.

Banquet to Thomas Nast.

After the close of the brilliant lecture of this prince of pictorial satirists, last night, reported elsewhere in our columns, a select party, consisting of the artist himself, the members of the Library Lecture Committee, with a number of representatives of the bar, the press and other professions, met together by appointment at the Central Hotel to enjoy the hospitalities of the Lecture Committee, in the shape of a banquet prepared under their direction in honor of their distinguished guest. The repast was of a very elegant character, and the feast of reason and flow of soul which followed was in full consonance therewith. Toasts, speeches, anecdotes, sallies of wit and repartee, followed each other in such rapid and luminous succession that the air fairly coruscated with brilliance. Brief addresses were made by Captain Herbert, Chairman of the Lecture Committee, Mr. Nast, Messrs. Cohen and Gotthold, Col. Montooth, Messrs. Locke, Wardman, Howell, Appleton, Radcliffe, Lindforth, Bell, Beverly Jones, Josiah King, Esq., Captain Williams and others; and when, at a late hour, the party broke up, every one regretted that the hours were so swift-footed, and that the visits of the angels of wholesome relaxation and pleasure were of so short duration.

The people of Pittsburgh are to have the gratification of hearing Mr. Nast again at Library Hall on Friday night, and of once more witnessing his marvelous artistic blackboard improvisations.

THE BRAUENLEIN TRAGEDY

Second Day of Lizzie Killien's Trial.

The Prisoner's Reputed Confession Ruled Out.

Case for the Commonwealth Closed.

WITNESSES FOR THE DEFENSE EXAMINED.

Important Circumstantial Evidence Adduced—Clothes of the Murdered Woman Found in Lizzie's Possession Identified—Detective Messner Undertakes to Instruct the Court, but is Promptly Squelched.

The trial of Lizzie Schnettler *nee* Killien for the murder of the old mendicant, Mrs. Brauenlein, was resumed yesterday morning at nine o'clock, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, Judges Sterrett and Collier on the bench. The prisoner occupied a seat to the rear of her counsel, and divided her gaze between the witnesses and the jury. She listened to every utterance with the most scrutinizing attention, whether by the court, the counsel or the witnessed. While the goods and clothing of the murdered woman, which had been found in her possession, were being identified, she would look at each article with ordinary interest. Whilst her counsel, after the prosecution had closed, was addressing the jury, she became visibly affected; but this emotion was changed to a smile, when the first witness, young Frank Scheuttler was giving his testimony. She was dressed neatly and plainly, and, though evidently feeling her position, gave no very tangible evidences, other than during the address of her counsel to the jury, already mentioned of conscious guilt. The court room was crowded, and the space within the bar pretty well filled by lawyers and witnesses. We have heretofore given the names of the counsel in the case.

Morning Session.

On the opening of Court the first witness called by the prosecution was Mr. Anthony Bepler, who testified as follows:

Anthony Bepler sworn—Knew Mrs. Brauenlein; lives on Wylie street; the witness testified to the fact of his having gone to the murdered woman's house with Mrs. Zweck and Mrs. Dollman on Saturday morning; the rest of his testimony was substantially as given by Mrs. Dollman; he did not see any blood upon the floor, nor did he ever before see the bloody hatchet said to have been found in the house.

THE BLOODY CLOTHES.

Dr. Thorn, recalled—(Several articles of clothing shown). These articles I saw on Monday following the murder, and they were then shown to me by Detective Fitzgerald; I don't know of my own knowledge where these articles were discovered.

Cross-examined—The appearance of the shirt I saw was that the blood was wiped out rather than washed out; I did not make an analysis of the blood; was not so requested.

THE DETECTIVES AT WORK.

Officer Long, recalled—It was on Monday I visited the house on Mt. Washington; this bedding I saw there; this gown I found in the vault, thrown into the cesspool on the premises. (This was the gown found stained with blood.) The bedding I took to the station house than it is now. I also got a German padlock and key in the same place; I was there when this petticoat was found; the petticoat was in the house.

Cross-examined—Was there three times; found two pillows, bed, coverlet, &c.; was over again with Mr. Wilmot, and these are the articles (pointing them out in the pile the ones to which he referred); the clothes have never been out of the custody of some of the officers.

Officer Seth Wilmot was here re-called and required to refresh his memory in respect to the articles of apparel which he had found. Witness pointed out a number of bloody articles which he brought from Lizzie's house on Mt. Washington. He further testified: Found there Lizzie's other cutlery at Mrs. Brauenlein's except a knife, two forks and a spoon; the rest were brought from Mt. Washington; officer Murphy had the house in charge for about a week after the murder; saw the key where the key in possession of the officer came from; heard that it came from Mr. Zweck's.

Officer James Murphy, sworn—Am a member of the city police force; was detailed by the Mayor to take charge of Mrs. Brauenlein's house.

Cross-examined—Was put in charge on Saturday night; got a key from Mr. Zweck to unlock the house; did not make a list of articles in the room; there was a bed, chairs, stove and some articles of clothing; don't recognize any of these articles as being a part of those I saw there; any key would unlock the door, as the lock was a very ordinary one; felt satisfied the officers did not use the key I had to enter the house when they went after those articles.

LIZZIE'S REPORTED CONFESSION TO OFFICER MESSNER.

John Messner sworn—Helped to arrest Lizzie on Mt. Washington on Monday morning; had a conversation with the prisoner on the way, and another on Wednesday morning; asked her what she had to tell me; the conversation was in German; I asked her if she understood the position she was in; reminded her of the different articles and the proofs which were already against her; told her Mr. Long had found bloody clothing in the cellery, which had already been identified as belonging to her; further told her that several pieces of bed clothing had been brought from old Mrs. Brauenlein's house with blood upon them; further informed her that taking all the circumstances into consideration, I advised her to tell the whole truth as it would be better for her; she commenced to weep; she then said "Mr. Messner will you

DO FOR ME ALL YOU CAN;"

I replied if you tell me the truth fair and square, I will do all for you that my duty as an officer will allow; then told her to tell me how the matter stood; she wept and said she had the headache, and told me she would see me in the morning and tell me all she had to tell me; witness was compelled to tell what had happened the next morning, when counsel for the defense objected to the recital, but court overruled the objection.

Detective Messner resumed—I went to her about eight or nine o'clock the next morning; asked her how she had slept during the night; she replied that she had not slept at all; couldn't sleep; that she would tell me the truth how this matter stood; she said she would tell me all she knew about it, provided I would not take her up before so many people (meaning the Court and jury); then added she would tell all she had to say about it; then proposed to bring down a couple of gentlemen, and she said she would tell all she had to tell me about it; then asked her if she would tell all she knew; I said to her "you know there are about six persons accused for this crime"; I then said some of them are locked up, and some are not; if you don't tell me the truth then do so; I asked her if any of the implicated have any knowledge of it; I asked her if any of the other persons had been in it, or if she had done it alone.

OFFICER MESSNER'S BAD GERMAN.

[The interpreter at this point stated that Messner's German was so bad that it could not be rendered even in bad English.]

Mr. Messner continued—Before this I had told her to tell the truth and nothing but the truth; that this would be the only way by which she would be benefited.

Counsel for the prisoner again objected to the witness stating anything Lizzie had said.

In answer to a question from Mr. Moore, witness stated that the prisoner was much broken down; she was not kneeling on the pavement at any time during our interview.

Mr. Moore, for the defense, here explained that he objected to the reception of Lizzie's statement, on the ground that it was extorted, under the inducement held out by the officer that he would be benefited if he told it was taking an unfair advantage of the prisoner.

District Attorney Bayne maintained that the officer had held out no promises as were authority, only a fair trial as far as lay in his power.

A MERITED REBUKE.

Detective Messner here interrupted the counsel, and attempted to instruct the court as to how the thing should be done. The Court very promptly checked him by the remark that his action in the matter was the worst feature in the whole business.

The Court then ruled that as inducements had been held out by Detective Messner, and as the confession was not voluntary, the evidence was inadmissible.

THE COMMONWEALTH CLOSED—THE DEFENSE.

The Commonwealth here rested, and Mr. Moore for the defense addressed the jury. He claimed that the mouths of important witnesses for the defense were sealed by their owners being jointly indicted, and by the ragtag detective system. He proposed to show by the evidence for the prosecution that it was impossible for the defendant to have committed the crime on the night alleged. Nothing had yet been adduced tending to show that even a murder had been committed. He proposed to prove, by what he considered indisputable evidence, that the prisoner could not have committed the murder. It was for the jury to weigh the evidence that would be adduced, and determine whether the defendant should go to her grave or go forth to liberty.

[At this point the prisoner became visibly affected.]

The first witness called for the defense was Frank Schuettler, son of old Mr. Schnettler, a youth of sixteen years. He was sworn and testified as follows: Am a son of my father; his name is also Frank; did not know of the old woman's death until Saturday night; work at Ewart's; was not at home during the day on Thursday; when I got home mother, Lizzie and my two little sisters were at home; pap and John were not at home for some time; there was washing done that day; after supper

LIZZIE AND JOHN WENT OUT

to buy furniture; went out as soon as they got supper; get home about nine o'clock; came in by the alley way; slept in the room under Mrs. Brauenlein's room; there were three beds in that room; went to bed about the same time; didn't lie awake very long; there are steps coming up from the kitchen to the room we slept in; don't know on which side of the bed Lizzie slept; got up the next morning at half-past five; don't know how soon Lizzie got up; mother and Lizzie were in the kitchen when I came down; Lizzie and I were

NOT COUNTING MONEY;

she gave me five cents to buy apples; when I got the money I saw the rest of the United States. Every John on Friday at noon; didn't talk much to him; went up to Coal Hill on Friday night; John fixed up the stove; slept in the same room with Lizzie and John; I slept on the floor; John and I went to work next morning at half-past five; on Thursday night the door was locked in the room at home; was in bed; don't I didn't hear anything on that night; don't know whether a fight in the room above would have awakened me.

SLEPT HARD THAT NIGHT.

Cross-examined—I sleep hard; didn't say at the Coroner's investigation that they would have to tear the house down to waken me; don't know whether anybody was in bed when I went to bed or not; slept on an old straw tick on Friday night at Lizzie's house; Lizzie didn't have much scrip when she gave me the money; Lizzie behaved first rate on Friday night on Coal Hill.

OLD MR. SCHUETTLER TESTIFIES.

Frank Schuettler, Sr., was sworn, and, through the Court Interpreter, testified as follows: Didn't know of the murder until I came home on Saturday night, when my folks told me of it; on Thursday night Lizzie slept in the house; can't say whether Lizzie and John went out that night; do not sleep very sound; nobody can get in or out of the room without my hearing it; could hear from our upper room an ordinary footstep in Mrs. Brouenlein's room; could hear loud talking in her room from our room, but could not distinguish the words; if a scuffle, the upsetting of a stove, or dragging a body over the floor had taken place on that Thursday night, I or the "Missus" would have heard, and would at once have gone up and awakened the landlord, and told him there was something wrong going on in Mrs. Brauenlein's.

"HEARD A NOISE."

Cross-examined—I did swear before the coroner's jury that in the evening, when I was sitting out on the step, I heard a noise like the falling of a chair, and I say so now; I would have mentioned it before, but I thought you would ask me.

By Mr. Swartzwelder—Did you not testify a moment ago that you did not hear any noise that night?

Witness—Yes, I did; but that was after I had gone to bed, when I heard the noise it was only twilight.

At this point the trial was adjourned until this morning at nine o'clock, and all witnesses, whether examined or not, were notified to be present.

COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

Guardians of the Poor Elected.

The Apportionment of Councils—An Interesting Question—A Contested Seat.

A special meeting, called under the act of Assembly, providing for the annual election of members of the Board of Guardians of the Poor, was held yesterday afternoon. Besides the special business, it will be seen that other important business was taken up.

SELECT COUNCIL.

In this branch, in the absence of the President, Mr. Burgwin was called to the chair, and the reading of the minutes of the previous meeting was dispensed with.

GUARDIANS OF POOR ELECTED.

The chair read a communication from the Secretary of the Board of Guardians of the Poor, setting forth that the terms of Messrs. James T. Kincaid and W. C. Smythe, as members of the Board have expired, and that the vacancies are to be filled.

Nominations were declared in order, when James T. Kincaid and John Phillips were nominated, and there being no opposition, the gentlemen were duly elected by a *viva voce* vote.

THE APORTIONMENT OF COUNCILS.

The Chair stated that the Ordinance Committee had considered the question of Council representation, and had decided to leave the matter to Councils, as they did not desire to take action on the responsibility. They, therefore, reported the question back to Councils.

The clerk presented the returns of taxables handed in by the Ward Assessors, and asked Councils to take action in the mater of appointing enumerators. (The returns have already been published.)

Mr. Littell asked if the apportionment was to be made under the new city charter, and if so, in case the charter was pronounced illegal, if the apportionment would be of any use.

The Chair decided that the apportionment, in the case stated, would be of no effect.

VALIDITY OF THE NEW CHARTER.

The City Attorney being called upon, stated that he would like the appointment of a committee, as provided for in the charter, to make the apportionment. He desired the committee because he intended to have the question decided by the Supreme Court before the election.

Mr. Anderson made the inquiry, whether this was not a part of the preliminary proceedings toward bringing the matter to a legal issue.

Mr. Bigelow, Attorney, stated that the committee was desired for that purpose.

The question of whether this was a regular or special meeting being raised, the Chair decided that, being provided for by act of Assembly, it was a regular meeting.

The City Attorney being called upon, said he did not consider this "a regular meeting," under existing laws. He suggested that it might be well to defer action until Monday next, when Councils would meet in regular session.

In answer to a question from Mr. Chalmers, the Clerk stated that returns of taxables were yet missing from four wards.

Mr. Chalmers, then claimed that no committee could be appointed until all returns were in.

The chair decided that Councils could determine the question whether it was proper to appoint the committee or allow three or four assessors, by their tardiness, to delay the business of Councils.

Further discussion followed and a motion by Mr. Goldthorpe to lay the whole matter on the table was lost.

The question then came on the appointment of the committee, when the chair stated that in his opinion the appointment of the committee would be recognizing the validity of the charter.

The question was decided in the affirmative, with the vote of the President *pro tem.*, and Messrs. McCune and Littell were appointed a committee on the part of Select Council.

Mr. Dannals presented a remonstrance against the construction of a sewer on Magee street. Referred to the Street Committee.

On motion of Littell, the regular business was ordered to be proceeded with.

Petitions for privilege to erect certain wooden buildings in the Twenty-first ward into fourteenth wards were referred to the appropriate committees.

A SEAT CONTESTED.

The chair read a petition and affidavit from Levi Bird Duff and other citizens of the Sixteenth ward, contesting the right of Roland H. Smith as a representative from the Sixteenth ward in the Select Council. The allegations were that Smith is one of the Board of Gas Commissioners, and in addition to the duties of his holding the office of Gas Inspector, and also because he is a member of the firm of Smith, Smith & Son, who are contractors for supplying water pipes for the city. Duff, in his affidavit, sets forth that at the election he received the next highest vote to Mr. Smith, and claims the seat or that a new election be ordered.

The communication was accepted.

A COMMITTEE DRAWN.

The chair read the ordinance relative to the drawing of a committee to examine with questions applicants for opening, widening and straightening of Ewing avenue. Referred to Survey Committee.

Adjourned.

The Cheap Railroad Fares.

While it has been announced that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company has returned to the old rates of fare East, it may be well to know that by the Connellsville route the reduced rates are still adhered to. By the Pittsburgh, Washington and Baltimore road the fare to Philadelphia is but $5 50.

RELIGIOUS AMENDMENT.

Origin and Progress of the National Association.

Meeting of the National Convention at Library Hall To-day.

One month and eleven days before they landed on Plymouth Rock, the Pilgrims formed themselves into a body politic, upon which they invoked the sanction of divine authority. Their Constitution ran thus: "In the name of God. Amen. We whose names are under written, the loyal subjects of our dread lord, King James, by the grace of God, of Great Britain, France and Ireland, defender of the faith, having undertaken, for the glory of God and advancement of the Christian faith, and honor of our King and country, a voyage to plant the first colony on the northern part of Virginia, do, by these presents, solemnly and mutually, in the presence of God and one another, covenant and combine ourselves together in a civil body politic for our better ordering and preservation and furtherance of the ends aforesaid, and by virtue hereof to enact, constitute and frame such just and equal laws, ordinances, acts, constitutions and offices, from time to time, as shall be thought most meet and convenient for the general good of the colony, unto which we promise all due submission and obedience. In witness where of we have hereunto subscribed our names, at Cape Cod, the 11th of November, in the year of the reign of our Sovereign lord, King James, of England, France and Ireland the eighteenth, and of Scotland the fifty-fourth, Anno Domini 1620."

"This," says Bancroft, "was the birth of constitutional liberty. In the cabin of the Mayflower humanity recovered its rights, and instituted government on the basis of equal rights for the general good. As the Pilgrims landed, their institutions were already perfected. Democratic liberty and independent Christian worship at once existed in America."

About twenty-five years after the adoption of the Puritanic Constitution, the Synod of the New England churches declared that "God, the Supreme Lord and King of all the world, hath ordained civil magistrates to be under Him, over the people, and for His own glory and the public good;" and that "they who, upon pretence of Christian liberty, shall oppose any lawful power, or the lawful exercise of it, resist the ordinance of God."

CONTINENTAL CONGRESS.

On the 5th of September, 1774, the Revolutionary government was organized in the form of a Continental Congress, which met in Carpenter's Hall, Philadelphia. On the second day of meeting it was unanimously resolved "that the Rev. Mr. Duche be desired to open Congress to-morrow morning with prayer, at Carpenter's Hall, at nine o'clock." A vote of thanks was given to Mr. Duche for his services.

The committee appointed by the Continental Congress to make "declaration" of the causes and necessity of taking up arms against his Britanic Majesty, reported on the 6th of July, 1775. In their report they said: "If it was possible for men who exercise their reason to believe that the Divine author of our existence intended a part of the human race to hold absolute property in, and an unbounded power over, others, marked out by His infinite goodness and wisdom, as the objects of a legal domination never rightly resistible, however severe and oppressive, the inhabitants of these Colonies might at least require from the Parliament of Great Britain some evidence that this dreadful authority over them has been granted to that body. But a reverence for our Great Creator, principles of humanity, and the dictates of common sense, must convince all those who reflect upon the subject, that government was instituted to promote the welfare of mankind, and ought to be administered for the attainment of that end."

"With an humble confidence in the mercies of the Supreme and Impartial Judge and Ruler of the Universe, we most devoutly implore His divine goodness to protect us happily through this great conflict." On the 15th of the same month, it was "*Resolved*, That the Congress will, on Thursday next, attend divine service in a body, both morning and afternoon."

On the 11th of September, 1777, Congress ordered the importation of 20,000 copies of the Bible for the use of the people.

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

On the 4th of July, 1776, the thirteen colonies, through the Continental Congress, declared their independence of Great Britain. In that immortal document, the Declaration of Independence, the authors speak of "the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and nature's God entitle them;" of "being endowed by the Creator with certain inalienable rights;" they "appeal to the supreme Judge of the world;" "and for the support of this declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of divine Providence, mutually pledge to each other their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honor."

ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION.

On the 9th day of July, 1778, the Continental Congress, having previously agreed upon the form of a ratification and directed a copy to be engrossed, entered into and signed Articles of Confederation and perpetual Union between the thirteen original States, the last paragraph of which commences as follows: "And whereas, it has pleased the Great Governor of the world to incline the hearts of the legislatures we respectively represent in Congress, to approve of and to authorize us to ratify the said Articles of Confederation and perpetual union. Know ye," &c.

The articles of Confederation failed of their purpose, as a basis of a true political government they were radically and essentially defective. The lovers of a stable and successful government and perpetual Union soon found that their efforts were impracticable, and in a few years a general impression prevailed that they should be revised and amended, "as the powers derived from them were inadequate to the end that they were designed to serve." The government "they were found to be especially deficient in matters relating to commerce and taxes. With the view of devising means to remedy these acknowledged defects, delegates from New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware and Virginia, met at Annapolis, Maryland, on the 11th of September, 1786, and agreed upon a petition to be presented to the Legislatures of their respective States. In this petition they urged the Legislatures to "procure the concurrence of the States not represented at Annapolis in the appointment of commissioners to meet in Philadelphia on the second Monday in May, 1787, to devise the necessary provisions to render the Constitution of the Federal government adequate to the exigencies of government and the preservation of the Union."

NATIONAL CONSTITUTION.

In accordance with the request of the Annapolis Commissioners and the action of the Confederate Congress, the National Convention to revise and amend the articles of confederation met in Philadelphia on the 14th of May, 1787, and finished their labors on the 17th of September following. It is well known that although only instructed to revise the articles of confederation, the members of the convention cast them aside and framed an entirely new Constitution. It is deemed necessary by those who are opposed to the proposed religious amendment to the National Constitution, that this statement should be made, inasmuch as it is claimed that it is proof against the assertion that there could have been any understanding among the members of the Convention, that the name of God should be excluded from the fundamental law of the land, as there is a clear recognition of him as "the Great Governor of the world" in the articles which they were instructed to amend in such a way only "as to give authority and force to the national will in matters of *trade and revenue.*" Moreover, it is claimed that, as shown in the quotations given above since there is a distinct recognition of God and His overruling Providence in the Constitution of the Puritans, Declaration of Independence, Articles of Confederation and acts of Congress up to the time of framing the National Constitution there could not have been any intention on the part of the Convention to ignore the Divine element.

It is further argued that if French infidelity had so far leavened the minds of the framers of the Constitution, George Washington, the first President of the United States elected under it, and the presiding officer of the convention by whom it was drawn up, could not have given utterance to the following words in his inaugural address, delivered before the Senate and House of Representatives in New York, on the 30th of April, 1789:

"Such being the impressions under which I have, in obedience to the public summons, repaired to the present station, it would be peculiarly improper to omit, in this first official act, my fervent supplications to that Almighty Being who rules over the universe, who presides in the councils of nations, and whose providential aids can supply every human defect; that His benediction may consecrate to the liberties and happiness of the people of the United States a government instituted by themselves for these essential purposes.

In tendering this homage to the Great Author of every public and private good, I assure myself that *it expresses your sentiments not less than my own; nor those of my fellow citizens at large less than either.* No people can be bound to acknowledge and adore the invisible hand which conducts the affairs of men, more than the people of the United States. Every step by which they have advanced to the character of an independent nation, seems to have been distinguished by some token of providential agency; *and in the important revolution just accomplished in the system of their united government, the tranquil deliberations and voluntary consent of so many district communities,* from which the event has resulted, cannot be compared with the means by which most governments have been established without some return of pious gratitude, along with an humbleint anticipation of the future blessings which the past seems to presage. * * * * I shall take my present leave, but not without resorting once more to the Benign Parent of the human race, in humble supplication, that, since He has been pleased to favor the American people with opportunities for deliberating in perfect tranquility, * * * * So His divine blessing may be equally conspicuous in the enlarged views, the temperate consultations and the wise measures on which the success of this government must depend."

It is said also that there could not have been much infidelity in the United States Senate in those days, for on the 9th of May following, that body voted a response to the inaugural of President Washington, in which we find them giving expression to their religious feelings in these words:

"When we contemplate the coincidence of circumstances, and wonderful combination of causes which gradually prepared the people of the country for independence; when we contemplate the rise, progress and termination of the late war, which gave them a name among the nations of the earth, we are with you unavoidably led to acknowledge and adore the Great Arbiter of the universe, by whom empires rise and fall. A review of the many signal instances of Divine interposition in favor of this country claims our most pious gratitude. We commend you, sir, to the protection of Almighty God, earnestly beseeching him to bless to preserve a life so valuable and dear to the people of the United States."

The National Reform Association to secure the religious amendment of the Constitution, which meets at Library Hall to-day, claim that the Constitution should contain a recognition of the sovereignty of God, as the ruler among or over the nations, because of such recognition being declared by the "Creator with certain inalienable rights;" they "appeal to the supreme Judge of the world;" "and for the support of this declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of divine Providence, mutually pledge to each other their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honor."

ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION.

On the 9th day of July, 1778, the Continental Congress, having previously agreed upon the form of a ratification and directed a copy to be engrossed, entered into and signed Articles of Confederation and perpetual Union between the thirteen original States, the last paragraph of which commences as follows: "And whereas, it has pleased the Great Governor of the world to incline the hearts of the legislatures we respectively represent in Congress, to approve of and to authorize us to ratify the said Articles of Confederation and perpetual union. Know ye," &c.

The articles of Confederation failed of their purpose, as a basis of a true political government they were radically and essentially defective. The lovers of a stable and successful government and perpetual Union soon found that their efforts were impracticable, and in a few years a general impression prevailed that they should be revised and amended, "as the powers derived from them were inadequate to the end that they were designed to serve." The government "they were found to be especially deficient in matters relating to commerce and taxes. With the view of devising means to remedy these acknowledged defects, delegates from New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware and Virginia, met at Annapolis, Maryland, on the 11th of September, 1786, and agreed upon a petition to be presented to the Legislatures of their respective States. In this petition they urged the Legislatures to "procure the concurrence of the States not represented at Annapolis in the appointment of commissioners to meet in Philadelphia on the second Monday in May, 1787, to devise the necessary provisions to render the Constitution of the Federal government adequate to the exigencies of government and the preservation of the Union."

NATIONAL CONSTITUTION.

In accordance with the request of the Annapolis Commissioners and the action of the Confederate Congress, the National Convention to revise and amend the articles of confederation met in Philadelphia on the 14th of May, 1787, and finished their labors on the 17th of September following. It is well known that although only instructed to revise the articles of confederation, the members of the convention cast them aside and framed an entirely new Constitution. It is deemed necessary by those who are opposed to the proposed religious amendment to the National Constitution, that this statement should be made, inasmuch as it is claimed that it is proof against the assertion that there could have been any understanding among the members of the Convention, that the name of God should be excluded from the fundamental law of the land, as there is a clear recognition of him as "the Great Governor of the world" in the articles which they were instructed to amend in such a way only "as to give authority and force to the national will in matters of *trade and revenue.*" Moreover, it is claimed that, as shown in the quotations given above since there is a distinct recognition of God and His overruling Providence in the Constitution of the Puritans, Declaration of Independence, Articles of Confederation and acts of Congress up to the time of framing the National Constitution there could not have been any intention on the part of the Convention to ignore the Divine element.

It is further argued that if French infidelity had so far leavened the minds of the framers of the Constitution, George Washington, the first President of the United States elected under it, and the presiding officer of the convention by whom it was drawn up, could not have given utterance to the following words in his inaugural address, delivered before the Senate and House of Representatives in New York, on the 30th of April, 1789:

"Such being the impressions under which I have, in obedience to the public summons, repaired to the present station, it would be peculiarly improper to omit, in this first official act, my fervent supplications to that Almighty Being who rules over the universe, who presides in the councils of nations, and whose providential aids can supply every human defect; that His benediction may consecrate to the liberties and happiness of the people of the United States a government instituted by themselves for these essential purposes.

In tendering this homage to the Great Author of every public and private good, I assure myself that *it expresses your sentiments not less than my own; nor those of my fellow citizens at large less than either.* No people can be bound to acknowledge and adore the invisible hand which conducts the affairs of men, more than the people of the United States. Every step by which they have advanced to the character of an independent nation, seems to have been distinguished by some token of providential agency; *and in the important revolution just accomplished in the system of their united government, the tranquil deliberations and voluntary consent of so many district communities,* from which the event has resulted, cannot be compared with the means by which most governments have been established without some return of pious gratitude, along with an humbleint anticipation of the future blessings which the past seems to presage. * * * * I shall take my present leave, but not without resorting once more to the Benign Parent of the human race, in humble supplication, that, since He has been pleased to favor the American people with opportunities for deliberating

The objection to the Constitution because it does not contain a more distinct recognition of God and His sovereignty, is coeval with the Constitution itself. Shortly after the Convention adjourned, Dr. Miller of Philadelphia, met Alexander Hamilton on the streets of Philadelphia, and said to him: "Mr. Hamilton, we are greatly grieved that the Constitution has no recognition of God or the Christian religion." Hamilton replied: "I declare we forgot it." This would indicate that the matter had not been much thought of.

Shortly after Washington was inaugurated President on the occasion of a visit to New England, the First Presbytery Eastward, in Middlesex county, Massachusetts, presented an address to him, in which they said: "We should not have been alone in rejoicing to have seen some explicit acknowledgment of the only true God, and Jesus Christ whom he has sent, inserted somewhere in the Magna Charta of our country." To this Washington replied:

"I am persuaded you will permit me to observe that the path of true piety is so plain as to require but little political direction. To this consideration we ought to ascribe the absence of any regulation respecting religion from the Magna Charta of our country. It was the guidance of the ministers of the Gospel this important object is, perhaps, more properly committed. It will be your care to inculcate the principles of the ignorant and reclaim the devious. And in the progress of morality and science, to which our Government will give every furtherance, we may confidently expect the advancement of true religion and the completion of our happiness."

TREATIES.

The National Reform Association object seriously to a treaty drawn up November 4, 1796, between the Bey of Tripoli and the government of the United States, the eleventh article of which reads thus:

"As the government of the United States of America is not, in any sense, founded on the Christian religion, as it has, in itself, no character of enmity against the laws, religion or tranquility of Musulman; and as the said States never have entered into any war or act of hostility against any Mohammedan nation; and as the said States never have entered into the views or interests of nations who have entered into any war or act of hostility against any Mohammedan nation; it is declared by the contracting parties that no pretext arising from religious opinions shall ever produce an interruption of the harmony existing between the two nations. And the consuls and agents of both nations, respectively, shall have liberty to exercise their religion in his own house. All slaves of the same religion shall not be insulted nor going to said consul's house at the hours of prayer.

MEETINGS OF THE ASSOCIATION.

The present movement to secure the religious amendment of the Constitution originated in Xenia, Ohio, in February, 1863, in a convention composed of eleven different religious denominations, who assembled for prayer and conference, not in regard to the amendment of the Constitution, but the state of religion. Meetings—small in numbers—were held shortly after in Pittsburgh and Allegheny City. At first the association was called a "Religious Council;" now it is known as the "National Association to Secure the Religious Amendment of the Constitution of the United States," and is becoming more popular and increasing largely in numbers.

The first National Convention of the Association was held in the First United Presbyterian Church, Allegheny, January 27, 1864, at which a large delegation was present. At the matter to the consideration of Hon. Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States. An adjourned meeting was held in the Eighth street Methodist Episcopal Church, Philadelphia, on the 7th and 8th of July in the same year, and another in the same city, in the West Arch street Presbyterian Church, November 29, 1864.

Conventions were held in New York in 1866; Columbus, February, 1869, and Monmouth, Illinois, April, 1871.

National Conventions were held in Pittsburgh, 1870; Philadelphia, 1871; Cincinnati, 1872, and New York, 1873. The National Convention which meets this afternoon in Library Hall is, we believe, the sixth in order.